

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6265 Will H. Tracy & Son.

Catalogue for 1910

Home Grown
AND FIELD
SEEDS

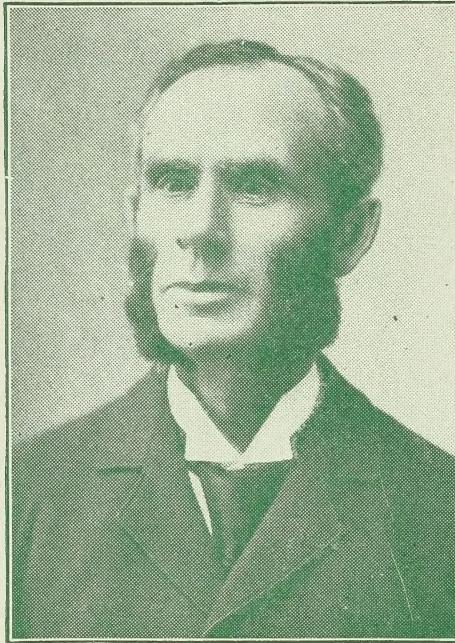


GROWN BY
THE NORTHERN SEED CO.
VALLEY CITY, N.D.

OUR GUARANTEE.

WE GUARANTEE that all our seeds will conform to the **PROVISIONS OF THE PURE SEED LAW OF NORTH DAKOTA.** **IN ALL CASES**, where possible, before sending out they are analyzed by the State Seed Commissioner, Prof. H. L. Bolley of the Agricultural College of North Dakota. If upon receipt of our goods, and upon sending a sample to the State Seed Commission, you find they do not so conform, they may be returned to us prepaid, and money will be immediately refunded. We wish it understood that under no condition do we guarantee the crop.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: IF YOU BUY YOUR SEED OF DEALERS OUTSIDE THE STATE YOU ARE NOT PROTECTED BY THE ABOVE LAW. The North Dakota Seed Commission cannot prosecute out side the State, but can prosecute the home firms if they evade the law, consequently you **DEAL WITH FOREIGN SEEDSMEN AT YOUR PERIL BUT ARE PROTECTED IF YOU DEAL WITH YOUR HOME FIRMS.**



PROF. THOMAS SHAW

H. L. Bolley, Dean of the Department of Biology of the North Dakota Agricultural College, author of the North Dakota Pure Seed Law, and State Seed Commissioner.

Prof. H. L. Bolley is the author of the North Dakota Pure Seed Law, and is also State Seed Commissioner. He will gladly furnish information in reference to the law, to any applicants sending name and address to his office. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fargo, N. D.

THIS BOOK IS VALUABLE TO YOU.

YOU WILL WANT IT AT

PLANTING TIME,

because the directions for planting the seeds are Edited by Prof. Thomas Shaw, with Northwestern conditions in view.

No other seedsmen have ever given their customers such high authority for planting.

FACTS REGARDING PROF. THOMAS SHAW.

Prof. Thomas Shaw was brought up on an Ontario farm and earned a living by farming for twenty-five years.

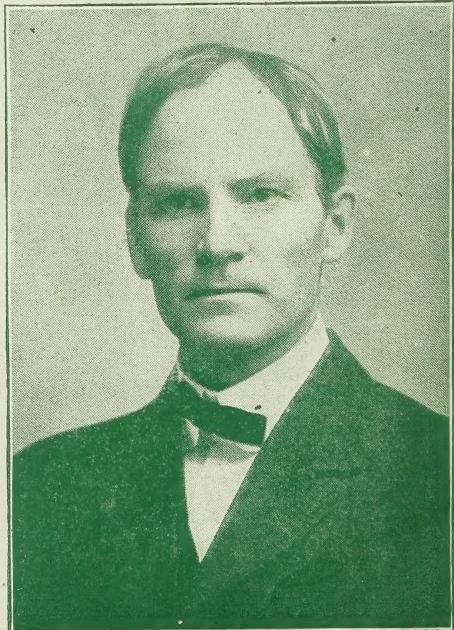
In 1888 was called from the farm to the chair of Professor of Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and held this position for five years.

In 1893 was called to the position of Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota and held the position for twelve years. He resigned this position in Minnesota to study agriculture in various states.

Since that time was editor of the Farmer; Associate editor of the Orange Judd Publications and is at present Associate Editor of the Dakota Farmer. At present, Mr. Shaw holds the position of Agricultural Representative of the Great Northern Railway along all its lines.

He has lectured on Institute Platforms on Agriculture, in more than half the states in the Union. He has judged live stock at nearly all the leading fairs in Canada and in the United States.

Prof. Shaw is author of the following Publications: The Study of Breeds, Forage Crops Other than Grasses, Animal Breeding, Soiling Crops and the Silo, Grasses and How to Grow Them, Clovers and How to Grow Them, Feeding Farm Animals, The Management and Feeding of Cattle, Weeds and How to Radicate Them, Sheep Husbandry in Minnesota.



PROF. H. L. BOLLEY

PRESERVE THIS BOOK FOR FUTURE USE AS IT CONTAINS DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ALL KINDS OF SEEDS.

Our Seeds are Guaranteed—See First Inside Cover Page of Catalog

Please Do Not Write in This Space

Date Received

Date Filled

Filled by

Checked by

No.

I give this order under the conditions of Northern Seed Company's Guarantee, which I have read, on first inside cover page of catalog.

Gentlemen: Please send the following seeds, etc, by _____
(State here if wanted by mail, express, or freight)

Name _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Street No., P. O. Box
County - - - - - or R. F. D. No. - - - - -

Nearest Railway Station _____
(State here name of town to which goods are to be sent)

Order Sheet for Seeds, Etc.

**EVERY ORDER LARGE OR SMALL, WILL
RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION**

Northern Seed Co.

VALLEY CITY, N. D.

Amount Enclosed	Dollars	Cts.
P. O. Order		
Express Order		
Cash		
Bank Draft		
Postage Stamps		
Total		

NOTICE. Oftentimes when goods are ordered by mail I can send them via

NOTICE. Oftentimes when goods are ordered by mail I can send them very much more safely by express, charges being prepaid by us; if convenient, and you do not live too far from express office, I should prefer shipping in this way.

When it is satisfactory that I should do this, please write YES here (—)

We Thank You

For previous business, and making it possible for us to build up the largest seed business in the Northwest. We are at present the only seed firm in the Northwest, selling a full line both Wholesale and Retail. The only firm situated so far North, that is growing all their seed.

We thank you for helping to start and put on a firm footing the only institution of the kind in the state of North Dakota. Your patronage in the past has been appreciated. In the future it will be attended to as only a firm of our Capital, Location and Equipment can.

Yours,

E. S. DeLANCEY,

General Manager Northern Seed Company.

How to Order and Send Money

We prefer that remittance be made by Bank Draft, Express or Postoffice Money Order and we guarantee the safety of money sent in any of these ways.

We accept stamps, currency, or coin but do not guarantee that money sent us in that form will reach us. Money may be sent safely by Postoffice Order, Bank Draft, Express Order or Registered Letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more it is best to send by some one of the above methods.

When ordering give full name and address.

Our Prices

The prices in this catalogue are the prices of the world on similar grades of seeds, January 1, 1910.

The prices of grass seed fluctuate so materially during the season that it is impossible to guarantee the within prices. They may be higher or lower, as the case may be. Our supply of "Home Grown" grass and clover seed is necessarily limited and we would advise you to order early.

Please note that the bushel price is relatively higher than the 100 pound rate. This is necessary to cover the extra expense of putting up small packages.

For Grass Seed, Clover or Timothy, ordered by mail, include ten cents per pound extra for postage.

Seeds by Express or Freight

At prices here quoted we deliver all seeds to express or railway company, Valley City.

If seeds are ordered by express or freight at purchaser's expense, deduct 10 cents per pound from post paid prices.

Add 8 cents per pint or pound, 15 cents per quart on prices on Beans, Peas and Corn, when wanted by mail post paid. The prepayment of postage applies only to seeds quoted by the package, ounce 1-4 pound, 1-2 pound and pound, or where otherwise noted.

Purchaser has to pay transportation charges on every thing quoted by the peck bushel or hundred pounds.

When possible give full shipping directions. When shipping directions are not given we use our best judgment.

Boxes and paper bags free. No charge for cartage on seeds bought at these prices.

Under special rates made by the express companies we can ship seeds at a reduction of 20 per cent from regular rates.

Special Premiums and Discounts

Discount on Five-Cent packages and ounces: Any purchaser may select seeds in five-cent packages only, to the value of \$1.50 for each \$1.00 remittance. Seeds by the ounce to the value of \$1.25 for each \$1.00 remittance. This offer does not apply in any way to our ten-cent packages, or to the one-fourth pound, half pound, pint or quart prices, and cannot be included in any of the special premium offers.

Special Premium Offer

With any order for Vegetable or Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50, or any order for field seeds, other than grass seeds, to the amount of \$5.00, we will send free postpaid the four following twenty-page booklets:

Prof. Thomas Shaw on Alfalfa. (Price 15 cents.)

J. H. Shepperd on Root Crops for Stock. (Price 15 cents.)

O. O. Churchill on Forage Crops. (Price 15 cents.)

T. A. Hoverstad on The Potato Crop. Price (15 cents.)

Total price 60 cents. Free with \$1.50 Garden or Flower Seeds of \$5.00 worth of Field Seeds, other than Grass Seeds.

The above works are published and copyrighted by ourselves and can only be secured through this source.

Extraordinary Special Seed Offer

In order to introduce our "Home Grown" brand of Seeds, we make the following special prices on 25 five-cent packages, sent post paid for 65 cents. This collection cannot be broken; must be sent as listed.

\$1.25 Worth of the Best Home Grown Vegetable Seeds delivered at your door for only 65 cents.

2 Packages Corn	1 Package Water Melon
2 Packages Radish	1 Package Parsnip
2 Packages Carrot	1 Package Peas
1 Package Beans	1 Package Pumpkin
2 Packages Beets	2 Packages Turnip
2 Packages Cabbage	1 Package Spinach
2 Packages Lettuce	2 Packages Sweet Peas
1 Package Celery	1 Package Nasturtium
1 Package Musk Melon	

Special Offer of Flower Seeds

To be sent only when accompanied by an order for Vegetable Seeds, 70 cents worth of Seeds for 30 cents.

1 Ten Cent Package Sweet Peas	1 Five Cent Package Morning Glory
1 Ten Cent Package Nasturtium	1 Five Cent Package Popy
1 Five Cent Package Candytuft	1 Five Cent Package Portulacca
1 Five Cent Package For-get-me-not	1 Five Cent Package Alyssum
1 Five Cent Package Hollyhock	1 Five Cent Package Four O'clock
1 Five Cent Package Mignonette	

This collection cannot be broken. Must be sent as listed.

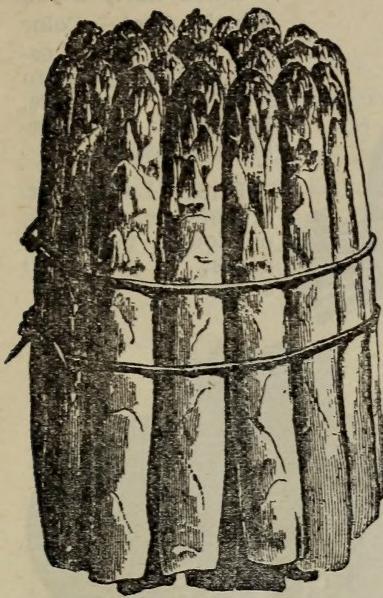
The varieties to be of our own selection and purchaser cannot include this in any discount of premium collection.

Freight Rates

The several railroads of the state have made a half rate on Grass Seeds between the first day of February and the first day of June. This rate is made by the railroads and not by any individual seed house, and all credit should be given to the railroads and not to any seed company, no matter how much they advertise the fact that they are responsible for it. This half rate is applied by the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and Ste. Saint Marie railroads on all grass seed shipments between the first of February and the first day of June. To our customers living on the Great Northern, we land our shipments at Casselton, N. D., or Elbow Lake, Minn., free, they paying the half rate from those points to their station. To our customers living on the Milwaukee road, we land our shipments, free, at Fairmont, N. D., or Linton, N. D., as the case may be. All shipments billed over the Northern Pacific or "Soo" take the half rate. This rate does not apply on shipments of corn, peas, beans or potatoes.

These rates give our northwestern customers a great advantage over any rate they could get from an eastern or southern house.

Asparagus Seed



Culture, (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Asparagus grows readily from seed but may be more quickly established from the plants. The seed should be sown in the early spring in soil rich and mellow and in drills. These may be as close as 16 inches, but may also be wider to admit of growing some other crop, as radishes, between the rows, as the asparagus plants start slowly. The seed should usually be buried about an inch in the soil. One ounce of seed should sow about fifty feet of row and should produce from 300 to 400 plants. They are best transplanted when one year old, to the permanent bed, and the transplanting should always be done in the spring or early summer. The soil should have good drainage and should be deeply plowed and heavily manured. The plants are usually set at a depth of about 6 inches and in gardens 3x3 feet apart. Only a part of the covering should be put on at once. In the autumn the dead tops should be cut off with a hoe and the whole surface stirred to the depth of three inches and again in the spring. A good dressing of well decomposed manure should be given annually after a thorough cultivation in June. A crop will be produced the third year from sowing.

Columbia Mammoth White—Choice white stalks, good quality. Price: Pkt. 5 cents; one ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound 25 cents; one pound 75 cents. Postpaid.

Artichokes

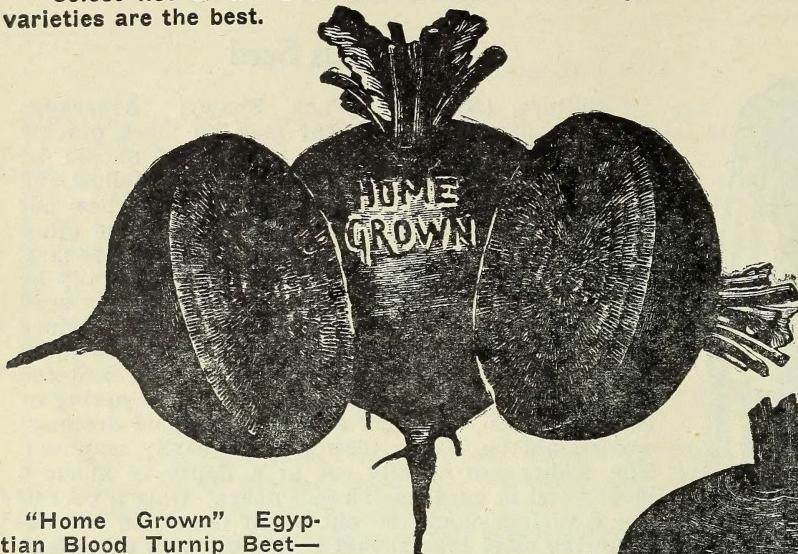
Culture (By Prof. Thomas Shaw): Artichokes furnish tubers that are excellent for table use, but are more commonly grown as food for swine and other stock. They grow readily in average soil, but will yield the largest crops on loams rich in vegetable matter. As swine are usually allowed to harvest them fall and spring where they grow, it is important that they should be planted in a friable soil. They are planted fall or spring, preferably the latter, in rows 3 1-2 feet apart and one foot in the rows. The tubers may be cut before planting, smaller than potatoes are cut, and should not be buried more than two to three inches. The cultivation is about the same as for potatoes. They may be made to grow successive crops annually by plowing all the land before spring growth begins and cultivating subsequently where plants are not wanted.

Price: One-fourth bushel, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Beet

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): The garden beet prefers a loam soil, with enough sand to make it friable, but will grow in any ordinary soil that is rich and easy to till. The seed should be sown in rows 16 inches distant and when a few inches high should be thinned to a distance of six inches between the rows. For summer use the seed should be sown quite early but for winter use not until late, May or early June. For stock some large varieties of sugar beets are grown in rows not less than 24 inches apart and using not less than five to six pounds of seed per acre to insure a stand. The seed is best sown by the garden drill and for field culture by machines made for such use. A little turnip seed sown will mark the row so that cultivation may begin sooner. The seed is buried from one to two inches. The roots should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches.

Select list of the best Garden Beets. Our experimental plats convince us these varieties are the best.



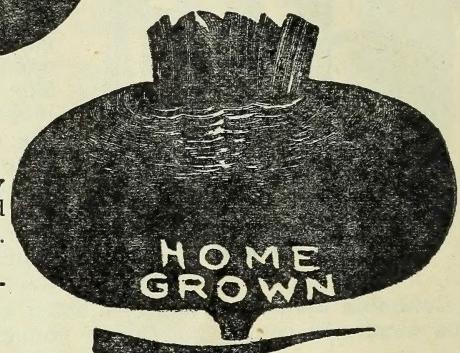
"Home Grown" Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet—

This variety is excellent for forcing or first early crop out doors. Roots are very dark red, flesh zoned with lighter shade, crisp and tender when young. Very popular for home use and gardeners.

Price: Large pkt. 5 cents; oz, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; 1 pound 55 cents.

Extra Early Blood Turnip Beet—Color red, good flavor, especially adapted to Northern climate. Desirable for market purposes..

Price: Large pkt. 5 cents, oz. 10 cents. one-fourth pound 20 cents; 1 pound 50 cents.



Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Mangels call for a rich and deep soil, preferably a loam inclined to be friable. They may be sown any time after the ground ceases to crust in the spring, until June 1st or even somewhat later. The seed is sown in drills from 30 to 36 inches apart and is buried one to two inches. It is sown with a garden drill or drill of special make, and usually on level ground, but sometimes on raised drills. Not less than five to six pounds are used per acre, as much of the seed, though of good quality, may fail to sprout. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants can be traced in the row, and should be frequent until the leaves almost meet between the rows. They should be thinned when from three to four inches high to a distance of 8 to 12 inches and harvested before any considerable degree of frost comes. They furnish excellent food for stock, especially for cows in milk, and swine.

Mangel Wurzel

Improved Long Red "Home Grown"—Large root, deep red color, the most even roots that can be grown. No farmer should be without a patch of our "Home Grown" Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

Price: Large pkt. 5 cents; extra large pkt. 10 cents; 1 pound, post paid 35 cents, by freight or express 25 cents.

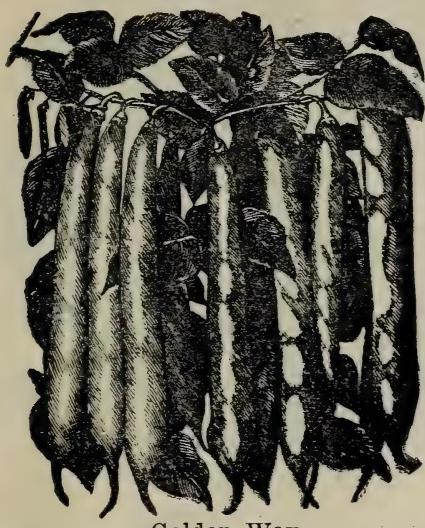
Golden Tankard—This we recommend especially to dairy farmers. The color is deep rich yellow. Enormous crops are raised.

Price: Ounce, 5 cents; one-fourth pound, 15 cents; 1 pound 40 cents. Post paid by Golden Tankard freight or express 30 cents.



Beans

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Show): Beans may be grown on a great variety of soils, but by no means equally well. The best soils for growing beans are rich loams with a goodly sprinkling of sand in them and well drained. Essentially they comprise the two classes bush and pole beans, the former being most frequently used shelled and the latter in the pod. Field crops of bush beans are usually sown with a horse drill and garden crops of all kinds by hand or with a garden drill. The seed is buried two or three feet distant, and with three to six inches between the beans. Clean cultivation should be given until the plants begin to bloom, when it should cease. The crop is usually harvested by aid of a bean harvester, and threshed in a bean thresher. The pole varieties are grown in hills four feet apart each way with a pole six feet long in each hill and about six seeds are planted in each hill. Others grow them in rows and make a trellis for them to climb on. No variety should be sown until the ground gets warm. Dwarf beans for using green, may be sown on until near the first of August in many climates.



Golden Wax

"Home Grown" Golden Wax Beans—A very large pod, of a rich golden wax color. The earliest bean on the market.

Price: Pkt. 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; 1 pint, 20 cents; quart 30 cents; peck, \$1.25. If ordered by mail 4 cents extra for every one-half pint.

Improved German Black Wax—Pods are clear yellowish white color. Seed small and black, extra early and a general favorite.

Price: Pkt, 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; 1 pint 20 cents; quart 30 cents; peck \$1.25. Add 4 cents extra per one-half pint if ordered by mail.

Davis White Kidney, "Our Standard" —A white seeded variety, valuable on that account. Pods are long, white, crisp and tender, growing in clusters. Our "Davis White Kidney" bean is unexcelled in quality and excellent for canning purposes.

Price: Pkt. 5 cents; one-half pint 10 cents; one pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.25. Add 4 cents extra per one-half pint if ordered by mail.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Dear Sirs:—The seeds I got from you grew fine and I am well satisfied with them. I would not buy any other kind as long as I can get the Northern seeds. Please send me your catalog next spring.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. OLUF OLSON, Tioga, N. D.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Gentlemen:—We are well pleased with the seeds we purchased from you last spring. Our second order for sweet corn was rather late, still we will have fair returns from it. Turnips, carrots and ruta bagas did especially fine.

Yours truly,
O. W. BABCOCK,
Roscoe, S. D.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Gentlemen:—I used your seeds this year and had good success. I shall use them again.

Yours truly,
MRS. E. W. PATTON,
Steele, N. D.

Cabbage

HIGH BRED "HOME GROWN" CABBAGE SEED

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Cabbage call for a rich deep loam soil well stored with plant food, and moist. Early cabbage especially, call for a very rich soil. It is not easy to over fertilize land for cabbage. The seed of early cabbage is best started under glass, and is buried one inch deep. The plants are set out as soon as frost disappears in rows with 30 to 36 inches between them and two feet apart in the rows when horse cultivation is to be given, but under other conditions they may be planted closer. The seed of late cabbage is frequently sown in the ground, putting in a few seeds where a plant is to grow. More commonly the seed is sown in beds with 12 inches between the rows and later the plants are transplanted into rows three feet apart with the plants equally distant in the row. Too much cultivation cannot be given to cabbage.

Extra Early Wakefield—"Home Grown"
conical in shape, solid and compact having few outside leaves. Our stock has none superior.

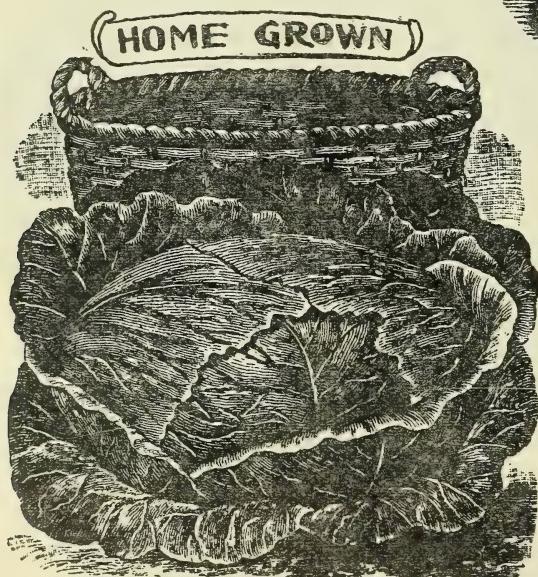
Price: Pkt. 5 cents; oz. 20 cents; 1/4 pound 60 cents; 1 pound \$2.00.

Our Standard "Home Grown" Extra Early Winnigstadt—This cabbage is the hardiest of any of the early varieties, and seems to be freer from the cabbage worm than any of the other varieties. Heads are conical shaped and are suitable for either summer or winter use.

Price: Pkt. 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; one-fourth pound, 45 cents; 1 pound \$1.45.



Early Winnigstadt



Large Late Drumhead

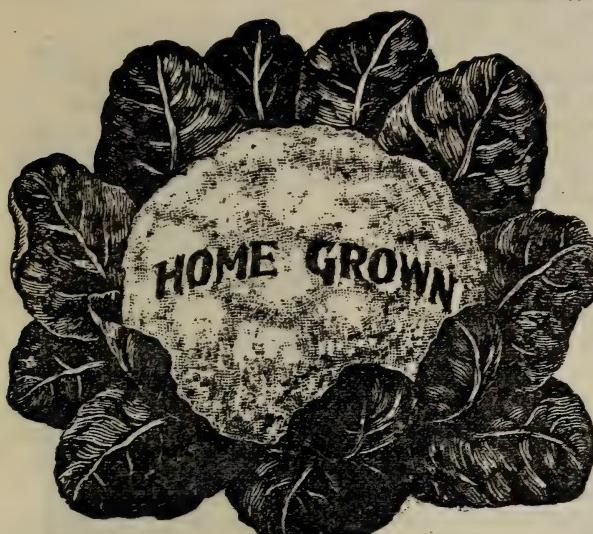
Matchless "Home Grown" Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage—Solid, flat on top. An excellent keeper. This is superior to any strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market and they are harder.

Price: Large pkt. 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; one-fourth pound, 60 cents; 1 pound, \$1.90.

Our Special Large Drumhead—This is a very large variety, often weighing from 20 to 30 pounds. The leaves fold very closely forming an extraordinary solid head. A very desirable winter variety.

Prices: Pkt. 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; one-fourth pound, 60 cents; 1 pound \$2.00.

Cauliflower



Carrots

The Best of the Standard Sorts of Carrots

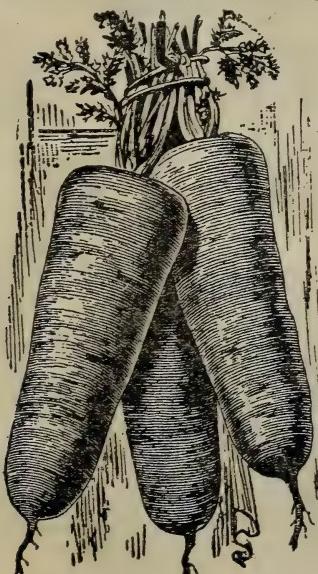
Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): The carrot will grow successfully on any good soil, but it grows best on mellow soils, as rich sandy loams underlaid with a subsoil more or less porous. As the plant grows very slowly for a time the seed should be sown only on clean land. The seed may be sown from the opening of spring until June 1st, but the best crops are sown early. In the garden the rows may be so close as 14 inches for the small varieties and as distant as 24 inches for varieties grown for live stock under methods of field culture. The seed is sown by hand or with drills, and is best buried about one inch deep. Two pounds will sow one acre for stock feeding, for which carrots have high adaptation.

A small amount of turnip seed sown with the carrot seed

will make it possible to attack weeds at an earlier period which is very important. When two or three inches high, they should be thinned to one to three inches to the row.

"Home Grown" Danver's Half-Long—This is a first class carrot for all kinds of soil. Roots grow to a good size. Flesh dark orange yellow. Early harvest and a good keeper. This carrot is excellent for table use and is also largely grown for feeding purposes. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

"Home Grown" Oxheart or Gureande—Is intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties; tops small for size of roots, which are comparatively short, reaching a diameter of seven inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. The flesh is of a bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety for soil which is so hard and stiff that longer growing roots would not thrive in it. When young excellent for table use and when matured equally good for stock. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 30 cents; pound 90 cents.

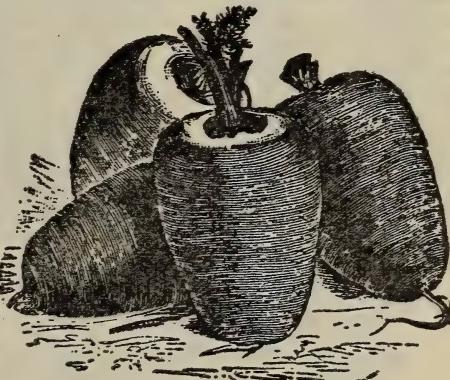


Danver's Half Long

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Cauliflower is simply one form of cabbage and may be grown by much the same methods, the plants however, are not so hardy, and call for a good soil and good cultivation, where they are to do well. Soils rich in humus are especially good. The plants are best started under glass in the northern climates and after being gradually hardened by exposure are transplanted into rows 24 to 30 inches distant and about the same in the line of the row. They are even more susceptible to frost in the spring than cabbage. Frequent cultivation is necessary. When the head commences to form the outside leaves should be drawn together over it to preserve the white color.

Our Snowball—Is excellent for both early and late planting, and unsurpassed by any strain of Snowball on the market. The heads are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter and snowy white.

Price: Pkt., 15 cents, one-fourth ounce \$1.15
ounce \$2.00, one-fourth pound \$7.50. An
ounce of seed will produce 3,500 plants.



Ox Heart

Carrots for Stock

The yield of Mastodon Carrots is anywhere from 8 to 15 hundred bushels per acre. Extraordinary yields go considerably over this. Compare this with the present price of oats, and you will see for yourself that it is a paying proposition for the farmers of the Northwest.

Mastodon Carrot—The flesh is white and solid, very sweet in flavor. They do not easily break in pulling. This variety will give the greatest yield per acre of any carrot grown. Prices: Large pkt., 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 30 cents; one-half pound, 50 cents; one pound, 90 cents; 5 pounds, \$3.75.

Our 20 page pamphlet, by J. H. Shepperd, of the N. D. Agricultural college, sent free, post paid, with every order for stock carrots.

Celery

BEST VARIETY ON THE MARKET FOR NORTHERN CONDITIONS.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Celery grows best on a rich and deep sufficiently drained humus soil, as black loam such as is found in drained sloughs and bogs, but it may be grown successively in any good garden soil. More commonly the seed is sown under glass in February or March and while the plants are yet quite small they are transplanted into rows in hot beds until large enough to plant in trenches, which is from May onward. The plants should have the leaves clipped back before each transplanting. Later seed may be sown outside on very rich soil one inch deep and in rows nine inches apart. The soil should be firmed over the seed. The plants are finally set in furrows or trenches. These are made six inches deep. Two to three inches of well rotted manure is then usually thrown into the trench and mixed with the soil, the trench being practically filled at the same time. The rows are three feet apart for the dwarf sorts and four feet for the

larger sorts and the plants are set six inches apart. The roots should not be exposed and the ground well firmed around them when planting. Earth is drawn against the plants with the hoe or plow as the plants grow, to aid in bleaching them.

Giant Paschal "Home Grown" Celery— Popular sort for winter use. Large in growth, of a rich creamy yellow when blanched. Stocks bright and crisp. It blanches with but slight "earthing up" easily in five or six days. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; one-fourth pound, 50 cents; pound \$1.75.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Dear Sirs:—The seeds that I bought of you last spring proved first class in every respect, and were just what you claimed them to be.

F. H. LAURENT,
Lisbon, N. D., Route No. 1.



Page of the Best Cucumbers

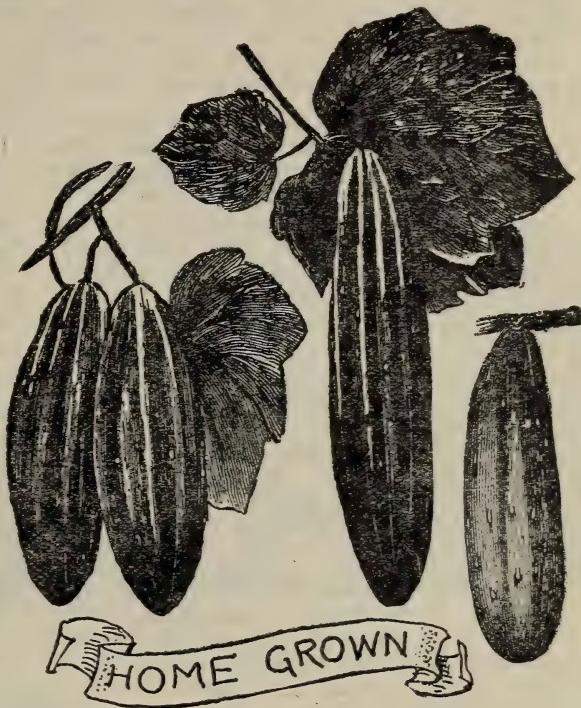
Culture (By Prof Thos. Shaw): Cucumbers grow best in a deep loam soil well stored with vegetable matter. The seeds are planted in hills about six feet apart each way. The low flat hills are made by removing some of the soil, throwing into the cavity a good shovelful of well reduced manure, and replacing the earth over the mixed soil. About a dozen seeds are planted in each hill, one inch deep and the soil is firmed over them. The soil should be stirred frequently around the plants and should be kept clean and loose between them. Not more than three to five of the strongest plants should be left in a hill.

Perfection "Home Grown" Improved Long Green—Fresh solid and crisp; fine quality, very productive. Produces a dark green fruit about 12 inches long. Fine for slicing. Price: Large pkt, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound 80 cents.

"Home Grown" Improved Early Frame Cucumber—A very hardy variety has an excellent flavor and good variety for pickling use. Price: Pack-5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

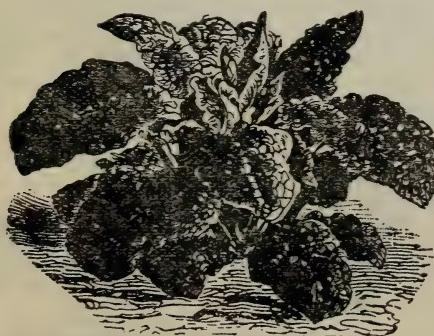
Select "Home Grown" Early Cluster Cucumber—Slim form, desirable for small pickles; good yielder, setting fruit in clusters of two or three. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Boston Pickling—"Home Grown." A very productive variety. Bright green, smooth, crisp and tender. Used extensively by all the pickle factories of the western states. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 70 cents.



Kohl Rabi and Kale

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): This plant is grown both for table use and for stock. It does best on loam soils, rich naturally, or made so. For table use the small varieties are sown early and in rows about 18 inches apart. The plants are thinned to about six inches. For live stock the seed is sown in rows during late May or early June, using about two pounds of seed per acre. The rows are made 24 inches distant and the plants are thinned to 8 to 10 inches in the row. Bulbs which form above the ground are much prized as food for stock. Kale which is used for greens may be grown in much the same way as Kohl Rabi.



Kale

Makes excellent greens for winter use. Leaves bright green, tender, delicate flavor. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 25 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Kohl Rabi

"Home Grown" Early White Vienna—Small bulb. Flesh tender and white. Highly esteemed by market gardeners. Price: Pkt., 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; one-fourth pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Sweet Corn and Pop Corn

The Tried Varieties.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Sweet corn, like field corn grows best in a mellow loam soil. It will mature more early in a sandy than in a clay loam. The soil should be both mellow and rich. The bulk of the seed crop should be planted during the last half of May, but for early use some of the seed may be planted fully two weeks earlier. Although it may be grown in hills 36 to 42 inches apart each way and with four to five stalks in a hill, it is now more frequently grown in gardens in rows with seven to nine inches between the plants. The seed is buried about two inches in the soil. It is planted by hand, with a planter or a seed drill. The ground should be raked over or harrowed before the seed is up and also later and should be kept clean subsequently and mellow by cultivating shallow as often as necessary. Pop Corn is grown in the same way as Sweet Corn.

N. S. Co's. "Home Grown" Peep of Day Sweet Corn—The Sweetest, the Earliest, the Best. Is unsurpassed for earliness and sweetness, it also has a wonderful productiveness. The stalks produce from two to five ears each. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 25 cents. Add 4 cents for each one-half pint ordered by mail.

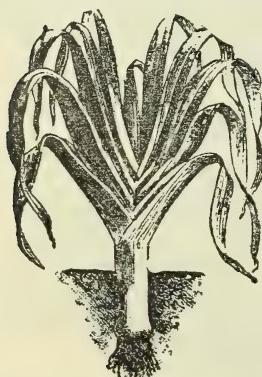
Early White Cory—"Home Grown" is favorably known in all parts of the country. It is adapted to short seasons and may be recommended for general use. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25. Add 4 cents extra for each one-half pint ordered by mail.

"Early Minnesota"—It's Early, It's Sweet, It Satisfies. Standard early sort, good quality, especially recommended for a major portion of the sweet corn crop. Extra good table corn; a good yielder. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25. Add 4 cents extra for each one-half pint ordered by mail.



Pop Corn

White Rice—Our stock is an improvement on this old well known variety, having larger ears, and producing more abundantly. Six ears to the stalk is a common occurrence. The kernels are sharply pointed, making a very handsome ear. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00. Add 4 cents for each one-half pint ordered by mail.



Leek

Culture—Sow very early in spring. When about seven inches high transplant in rows six or eight inches apart, quite deep but do not cover center leaves. Keep well watered. Gather before the winter weather and store in cellar. Seeds may be sown in September and transplanted in the spring.

Long American Flag — Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; one-fourth pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Dear Sirs:—We were well pleased with the seeds we purchased from you. They were O. K. We were also pleased with your promptness on a later and larger order when you promptly returned my check and stated that the said seed had not proved satisfactory to you. This proves to me that you do not send out poor seed. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,

K. A. ERSLAND, Driscoll, N. D.

Lettuce

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Lettuce is frequently started in hot beds or in cold frames, the plants being taken from there and planted out in the open. They are sometimes planted in squares about 12 inches apart each way. In other instances they are planted in the line of the row between early cabbage, cauliflower or other plants. In the garden the seed is frequently sown in rows 14 or 15 inches apart and the heads are cut off when ready for use without having previously thinned the plants, but such lettuce is not so crisp and good as head lettuce. In growing the latter in the open, the seed is sown in rows 12 inches apart and the plants are thinned to about the same distance. The seed should be buried from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and it will grow in any good soil. By sowing at intervals of about three weeks, the season for lettuce may be much prolonged. The crop when sown early may be followed by other crops.

ONLY THE BEST VARIETIES

Black Seeded Simpson "Home Grown"—Large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf. This is one of the best varieties either for forcing or for early sowing out doors. It is a product of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 25 cents; pound 85 cents.

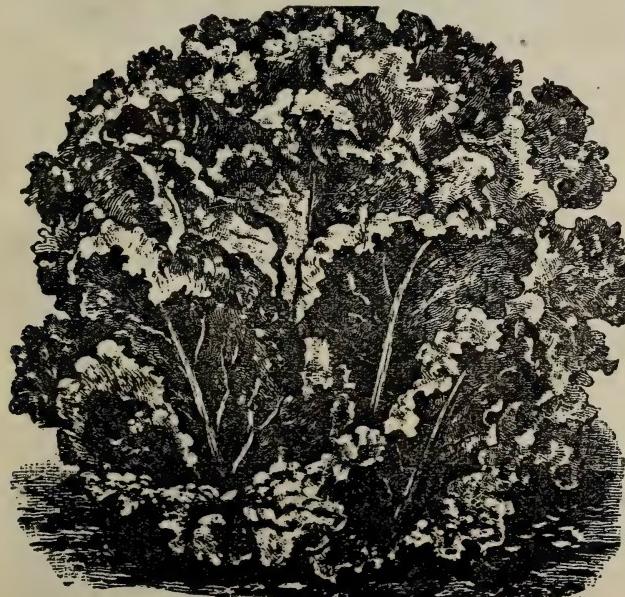
Hanson Head Lettuce—A very popular and favored variety, very hardy and will stand extremes of weather, better than any of the other crisp heading varieties. It is a good table quality free from bitterness and remains in excellent condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



Prize Head

Prize Head "Home Grown"—Bright green tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp, large loose head. Popular variety for market and garden. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

"Home Grown" early Curled Silesia—An early clustering variety. May be sown thick and cut while the plants are very young. Very tender, sweet and well flavored. Color light green. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.



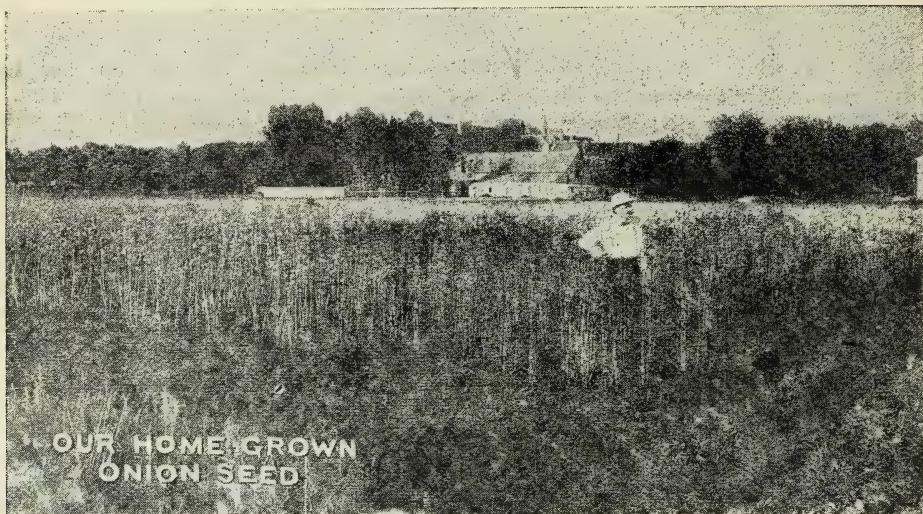
Early Curled Silesia

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—Gentlemen:—The seeds that we received from you all grew fine for us.

Ever yours,
F. L. HALL, Boz, S. D.
Tagus, N. D., August 31st.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—Gentlemen:—The seeds you sent me last spring turned out satisfactory, they came nicely and are doing fine.

Yours truly,
PETER ROTH.



Our Pedigreed Onion Seed

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Onions may be raised on any good land rich and fine fairly retentive and drained. Sandy soils dry out too much. Muck soils will grow good crops when drained, but the onions will be a little coarse in texture. It is greatly important that the land shall not be weedy. The soil should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring to make it firm. If onions follow onions it is better not to plow but simply disk the land or use on it a good harrow after fine manure has been spread upon it. When well manured the same land may be used for several years. The seed should be sown quite early on smooth land but it may be sown later, even until toward the middle of May. The rows should be about 15 inches apart, but may vary with the variety, and the seed be buried about an inch with about 20 good seeds to the foot or 4 to 5 pounds per acre. If sown just right, thinning which is costly, may not be necessary, as the onions stand crowding. The hand cultivator should be used as soon as the onions appear and the crop should be kept clean. They may be harvested with a rake or onion puller. Onion sets of less size than three-fourths of an inch are planted out in the spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, three inches deep and three inches distant in the row.

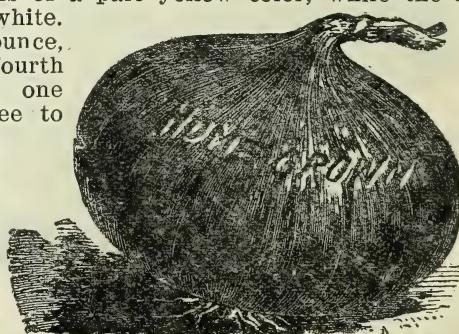
Select Extra Early Red Flat—A flat variety of medium size. Earlier than Red Weatherfield, fine grained and mild flavor. Especially adapted where seasons are short. Very desirable for early marketing. Our stocks of this variety are exceedingly excellent. Prices: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; one-fourth pound, 50 cents; one pound, \$2.00; three to five pounds, \$1.75.

The Ever Productive Prize Taker—One of the best standard varieties, succeeds everywhere, often yielding over 1200 bushels per acre, gives universal satisfaction for either home or marketing. Onions are large, often 12 to 14 inches around, their keeping quality is unexcelled. The outside skin is of a pale yellow color, while the inside is clear white.

Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; one-fourth pound, 50 cents; one pound, \$2.00; three to five pounds, \$1.75.



Standard Red Weatherfield Onions — Very productive and an excellent keeper. Skin deep purplish, flesh purplish white, often grained. Stronger in flavor than yellow or white onions. This is one of the very best sorts. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; one-fourth pound, 50 cents; one pound, \$2.00; three to five pounds, \$1.75 per pound.



White Pickling Onions — Medium sized bulb. Uniform with clear white skin; mild flavor; a good keeper. Used extensively for pickling purposes. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; one-fourth pound, 50 cents; one pound, \$2.00; three to five pounds, \$1.75.

Our "Home Grown" Early Large Red Globe Onions—Dark red color, globe shaped. This is a fine variety and will please all who grow it. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; one-fourth pound, 60 cents; one-half pound, \$1.25; one pound, \$2.20; three to five pounds, \$2.10.

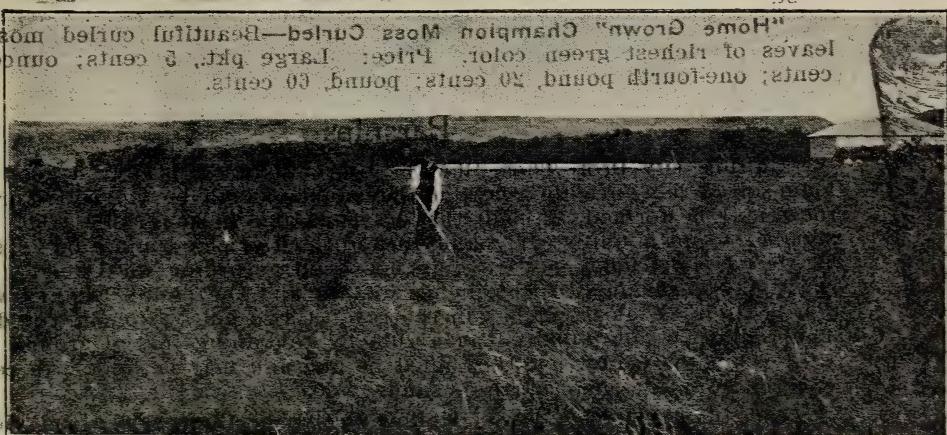
Our Wonderful Yellow Globe Danvers—A globe shaped standard variety. Skin light golden brown or pale yellow. Flesh pure white; mild flavor. An excellent winter variety. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; one-fourth pound, 50 cents; one pound, \$2.00; three to five pounds, \$1.75.



Yellow Globe Danver

BY MAIL

"Home Grown" Champion Mass Globe Onions—Beautiful quality certified marketable leaves of deeper green color. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; one-half pound, 50 cents; one pound, \$1.00.



Onion Sets

Another year has rolled over our heads, in the seed business that has proven very conclusively that we were right when we started to produce Northern Seed for Northern people. One thing we are particularly proud of is our onion sets. Our yield in some instances run over 800 bushels per acre, of quality that is unsurpassed. We are getting a great many inquiries from the far Southern country asking about them. Their superiority having been produced in this Northern country is unquestionable. We quote the following varieties and prices:

White Bottom Sets—Single pound 30 cents, post paid; quart 30 cents, post paid. By express or freight, per Cwt., \$14.00 per bushel, \$4.50.

Red Bottom Sets—Single quart or pound 30 cents post paid. By express or freight Cwt., \$10.50; bushel, \$3.50.

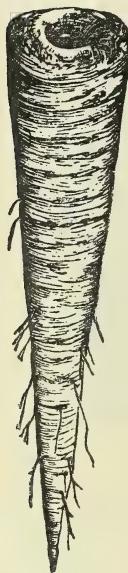
Yellow Bottom Sets—Single quart or pound, 25 cents, post paid. By express or freight Cwt., \$10.50 per bushel, \$3.50.

Red Top Sets—Single pound or quart, 40 cents, post paid. By express or freight Cwt., \$15.00; bushel, \$4.50.

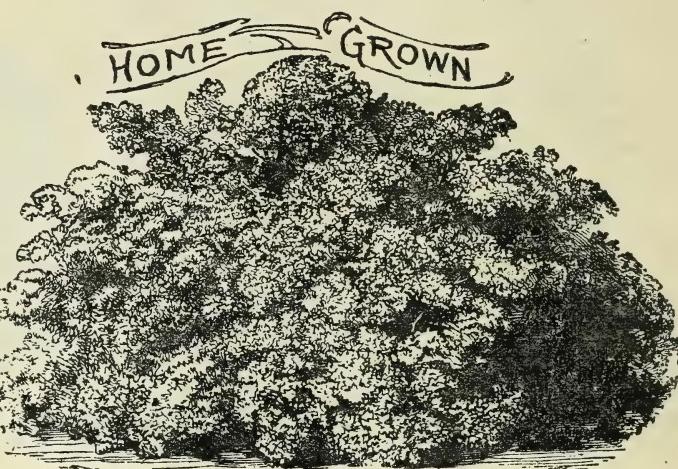
Multipliers—Single pound or quart, 35 cents, post paid. By express or freight Cwt., \$13.00.

All prices on onion sets subject to change without notice, owing to the fluctuations of the market.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): This plant will grow in any kind of good soil. For winter and early spring use it is grown in hot houses, but may also be grown in boxes like house plants. When sown outdoors the seed is buried one to one and a half inches deep and the rows are 18 to 20 inches distant. The plants are thinned while yet small and to the distance of not less than six inches. The leaves are picked from time to time and may be obtained some of the plants with the green in winter by lifting earth around them and keeping them amid the light and shielded from frost.



Parsley



"Home Grown" Champion Moss Curled—Beautiful curled mosslike leaves of richest green color. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Parsnips

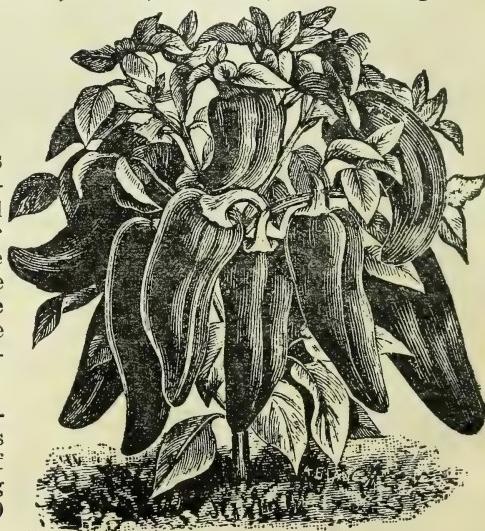
Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Parsnips grow best in a good clay loam soil. When enriching the land the manure should be well rotted or side roots may be formed, a result that happens also in hard soils. The seed should be sown quite early and rather thickly as germination is slow. The seed is buried one to two inches deep according to the soil. The rows may be made 18 to 21 inches distant and the plants thinned while yet small to about six inches in the row. Clean cultivation is called for. The roots are not impaired as a rule by remaining in the ground over winter, but for winter use they must be dug and may be kept in a cellar, covered with a layer of earth or sand.

Our Ideal "Home Grown" Hollow Crown or Guernsey—Good yielder and considered the best for general cultivation. Roots smooth, flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Peppers

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Peppers are of many varieties. They may be successively grown in any good rich soil. The seed like that of tomatoes is best started under glass. They should not be planted out until the danger from frost is over. The rows may be three feet apart and the plants two feet for the larger varieties, but the smaller sorts may be planted more closely. Clean cultivation is essential.

"Home Grown" Bull Nose or Bell Pepper—Large short bell shape. Flesh hard and less pungent than most other varieties and one of the earliest varieties. Desirable for pickling when green. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; one-fourth pound, 60 cents; pound \$2.00.



Peas

The Best "Home Grown" Seed Peas Grown in North Dakota, Tested in Our Field Plots and Found Satisfactory.

Culture (By Prof. Thos Shaw): Garden peas are of three classes, viz: those having wrinkled seeds, round smooth seeds, and those having edible pods. The wrinkled sorts, though frequently possessed of high quality are not so hardy as those that are smooth. Peas will grow well on almost any kind of soil—not really poor, but grow best on loam soils with a strong element of clay in them. The smooth varieties may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, but the wrinkled varieties should not be sown quite so early. By sowing at successive periods the season for peas may be much prolonged. The dwarf varieties now more commonly grown are sown in rows from 24 to 36 inches apart according to the habit of growth. The seed should be buried from three to four inches in the soil and at the rate of about 12 seeds to the foot in the row. The larger sorts have a greater distance between the rows and are frequently sustained with brush or by a wire trellis.

Our Choice "Home Grown" Garden Peas—Owing to the fact that a great many garden peas that are sown in this latitude have been coming from the far east or south, and consequently much trouble having been experienced in not having them grow to satisfaction, we take great pleasure in recommending the four standard varieties of peas that we have produced in this northern country.

Our peas are grown with great care from extra selected seed, rogued thoroughly, the inferior little pods being sorted out before our peas are harvested. Try our extra selected "Home Grown" peas.

Our "Home Grown" Little Gem Peas—A good pea for market gardeners. Large well filled pods; fine quality for table use; vigorous in growth. Seed green, very large and wrinkled. Very popular in some sections for canning purposes. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.75. Add 4 cents extra per one-half pint when ordering by mail.

Nott's Excelsior "Home Grown"—Grows 12 inches high; pods average three inches in length, well filled with green wrinkled peas of sweet flavor. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.75. Add 4 cents extra per one-half pint when ordered by mail.

"Home Grown" American Wonder—The earliest of Dwarf Wrinkled varieties. Grows about nine inches high. Pods well filled, exceedingly sweet, well flavored. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.75. Add 4 cents extra for each one-half pint ordered by mail.



Nott's Excelsior



American Wonder

Champion of England "Home Grown"—This has long been considered the standard crop of late pea for summer use. The vines are very vigorous, growing four or five feet in height, bearing abundantly. The peas are light green, wrinkled; delicious flavor. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50. Add 4 cents extra per one-half pint if ordered by mail.

Extra Early "Home Grown"—Grows about 30 to 36 inches in height; very productive pods well filled; grows vigorously; ripens extremely early. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; one-half pint, 10 cents; quart, 20 cents; peck, \$1.50. Add 4 cents per one-half pint when ordering by mail.

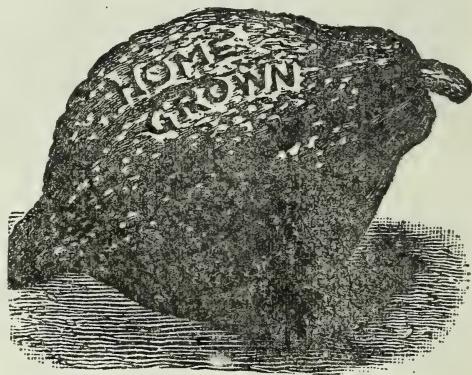
Pumpkins and Squash

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Both pumpkins and squash will grow best on a mel-low soil that has been made rich by heavy applications of barn yard manure or other fertilizer. On new land such enrichment is usually unnecessary. T he soil when mel-lowed should be marked off in squares about eight feet apart each way and six to eight seeds planted in a hill, but not so early as to incur any hazard from frost. The flat hills should be well mixed with barn manure. The plants should be reduced to two or at the most three in a hill. The ground should be kept well stirred on the sur-face and clean. For stock feeding, pumpkins and squashes may be grown in the same way, but more frequently they are grown in corn, the seeds being planted at the same time. It may be necessary to keep the young plants dusted with Paris Green and land plaster to protect them from the striped beetle.

Early Summer Crookneck, "Home Grown"
—The fruit of the true crookneck type is of a light golden color. When matured it is about one foot long. The most popular variety for home and market use. Early and prolific. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; one-fourth pound 30 cents; pound \$1.00.

Our "Home Grown" Improved Hubbard Squash—Is one of the best of the winter va-rieties. Flesh bright orange yellow, very dry, sweet and rich flavor. A good keeper. Boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is considered by many to be as good as the sweet potato.

The peculiarities of wartiness and color of shell are largely determined by the soil in which the squashes are raised. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; one-fourth pound, 30 cents; pound \$1.00.



Improved Hubbard

Our "Home Grown" Connecticut Field Pumpkin—Grows very large; of an orange yellow color. Is easily grown for stock feeding purposes, but also used for mak-ing pies. Very productive. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 15 cents; pound 35 cents.

Sugar or New England Pie Pumpkin—This is a small, very sweet, fine garden variety. Skin is deep or ange, flesh rich yellow; the very best quality. Excellent for pies. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Gentlemen:—The seeds I got from you last spring were very good. All came up nicely and everything grew fine. I can recommend your seeds to anyone wanting good healthy seed.

Yours truly,
A. J. PETERSON, Mott, N. D.



Sugar

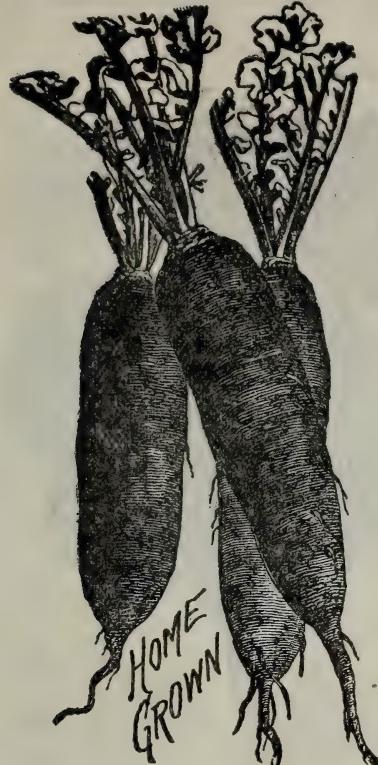
Musk Melons

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Muskmelons are best grown on a sandy loam soil, but may be grown on any soil, warm, friable and moist. When the land has been plowed and smoothed it is marked off in rows both ways six feet apart. At the intersection of the tracks some earth is removed a shovelful of manure is mixed in the cavity and the removed earth is replaced. From 10 to 12 seeds are buried in each hill one inch deep or a little more. The seed should be planted about the corn plant-ing season. The ground should be kept clean and stirred frequently about the plants, not more than three strong ones being left in a hill. After the main vines have ex-tended several feet, pinching off the ends will encourage the setting of fruit on the laterals. A piece of board put under the melons when they are well formed will result in better fruit.

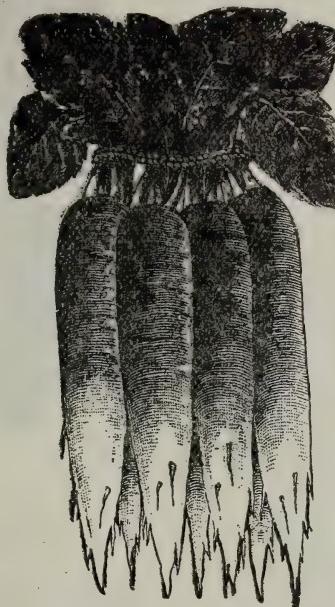
Extra Early Hackensack—Flesh green, delicious, juicy and sweet; medium size, especially adapted to Northern climate. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Radishes

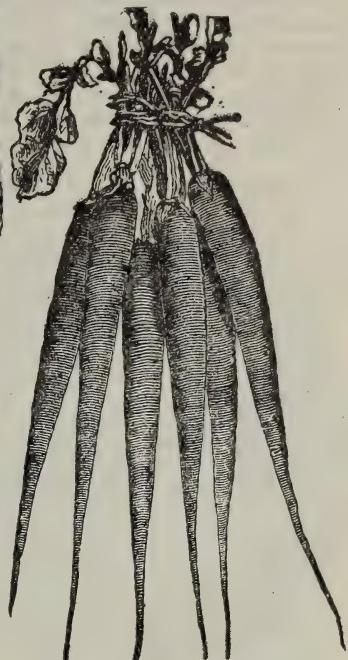
The Very Best Radishes for the Northwest.



Black Spanish



Chartier



Early Long Scarlet

Culture: Radishes will grow on any kind of mellow soil, but do much the best on new land. The seed of spring radishes may be sown from early spring until early summer, the successive sowings leaving two to three weeks between them. The rows need not be further apart than will admit of easy hand hoeing or hand cultivating. In some instances the seed is sown in rows between the rows of carrots, beets and parsnips, as the radishes are removed before they impair the other crops. Nearly all varieties are ready for use within a few weeks of the time of sowing the seed. Unless sown very thickly, thinning is not much called for. Winter radishes are sown in June or July in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. It is better to sow radishes on land manured the previous year than on newly manured land.

Early Long Scarlet—Grows six inches in length; matures in 25 days. Very uniform in shape, smooth, bright red color. Remains crisp and tender until full grown, excellent for market use. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Black Spanish—One of the hardiest as well as the largest of the late radish. Roots black. Flesh firm, medium size, oblong in shape. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound 65 cents.

Chartiers Radish "Home Grown"—One of the best varieties for out door sowing. The roots are in good condition for table use and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about one and one-fourth inches, offering good roots for a much longer time than any other variety. The roots are long, cylindrical in shape, of a scarlet rose color, shading into white at the tip. Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound 60 cents.



Extra Early Scarlet Turnip

Radishes

The Best Radishes for the Northwest.

White Strausburg—Good for use when comparatively small; continues crisp and tender until matured, when the roots are four or five inches long. This is one of the best large summer sorts. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound 60 cents.

Early White Turnip Radish—Matures in about 30 days; continues good for table use a long time after reaching edible size. Round in shape; has small top; skin pure white, waxy flesh, mild flavor. Generally used for outdoor sowing. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound 60 cents.

Re-selected Extra Early Scarlet Turnip—Turnip shape; deep red color; small top. Very desirable for out door planting as well as forcing. A very early variety. Very popular for its rich color, crisp and tender flesh. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound 60 cents.

French Breakfast Home Grown—Ob- long in shape, beautiful scarlet and quick growing; a splendid variety. Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; one-half pound, 35 cents; pound 60 cents.



French Breakfast

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

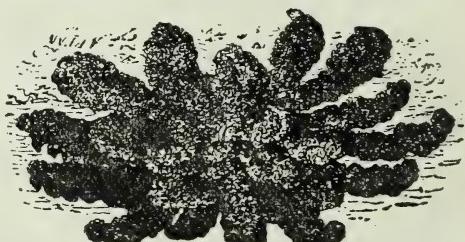
Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): This plant has a long and fleshy taproot and grasslike leaves. The plants will grow on any good soil. In habit they are much like the parsnip, and the directions for growing them are much the same. The seed should be sown early, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and about one inch deep. The plants are thinned to from three to four inches in the row. Like Parsnips, they will live through the winter, but it is usually better to dig the roots in the autumn and keep them in pits or in the cellar with a slight covering of earth.

Mammoth Sandwich Islands, Home Grown—Large and superior. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; one-fourth pound 35 cents; pound 95 cents.

Spinach

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): This plant will grow in any good and rich soil. The seed may be sown in cold frames, in hot beds, or in the garden, according to the season when the plants are wanted. By sowing at intervals the crop may be in season for several months. When the seed is sown in the garden it is buried one inch deep or a little more, in rows 12 inches apart, not less than say 40 seeds should be sown to the foot in the row. The crop may or may not need more or less thinning according to the stand of the plants. With good cultivation the crop may be ready for use in about six weeks from the date of sowing the seed. It is frequently grown between crops of cabbage and potatoes. It is harvested by cutting the plants off just below the surface.

Savory of Bloomdale Spinach—Price: Pkt., 5 cents; one-fourth pound, 10 cents; one pound, 30 cents.



Thyme

Leaves and shoots used for seasoning purposes. Tea is also made of the leaves, which is used as a remedy for headache. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce 30 cents.

Sunflower

Culture: Sunflowers are grown chiefly for the seeds, but in some instances the whole plant is made into ensilage. The seeds furnish good food for live stock, especially for poultry, and when grown in a large way oil is expressed from them. They will grow on any good soil and even under dry conditions. The seed is commonly planted in rows, not closer than 36 inches and so that the seeds will not be more than six inches apart in the row and from one to three inches deep, according to the soil. While the plants are yet small the cultivation ought to begin. When less than six inches high they should be thinned to not less than one to two feet in the line of the row according to the variety of the plants.

Mammoth Russian—The best egg-producing food known for poultry can be raised cheaper than corn.

Single heads measure fifteen to twenty-two inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it.

If you keep only a pair of fowls get a pound of this seed just for a trial and be convinced.

It contains the shell to make eggs. It gives the fowls a bright, lustrous plumage. It keeps them in a strong, healthy condition. It makes eggs hatch more vigorous chicks. It makes them more vigorous than if fed on any other food.

It prevents roup, it stops egg eating, it stops feather picking. It is a heavier cropper on almost any soil. It can be sown from early spring up to July. It is also good food for cattle and horses. It is used as a medical herb. It keeps disease away if planted around the house. It is fattening to either poultry or cattle. Its strong, thick stalk can be used as fuel. In fact it is the most wonderful, cheapest and best poultry food known.

Three pounds will sow one acre and the average yield is 100 bushels to the acre. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, post paid; by express or freight, 10 pounds, 60 cents.



Watermelons

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Water Melons and Citrons may be grown by practically the same methods. They do best on a loose soil well stored with humus. The seeds are planted in low hills, made in squares about eight feet distant. From 6 to 10 seeds may be planted in a hill and when but a few inches grown, only three strong plants should be left in a hill. The earth should be kept loose and clean near the surface by cultivation. Well decayed fertilizer mixed in the earth in the hills will be a great help. The vines should not be pinched back as in the case with musk melons and cucumbers.

"Home Grown" Pinny's Extra Early—Oblong in shape, medium size. Flesh bright red and very sweet. Seeds white, skin mottled white and green. Vines very productive. An excellent variety for market use in northern latitudes. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 60 cents.

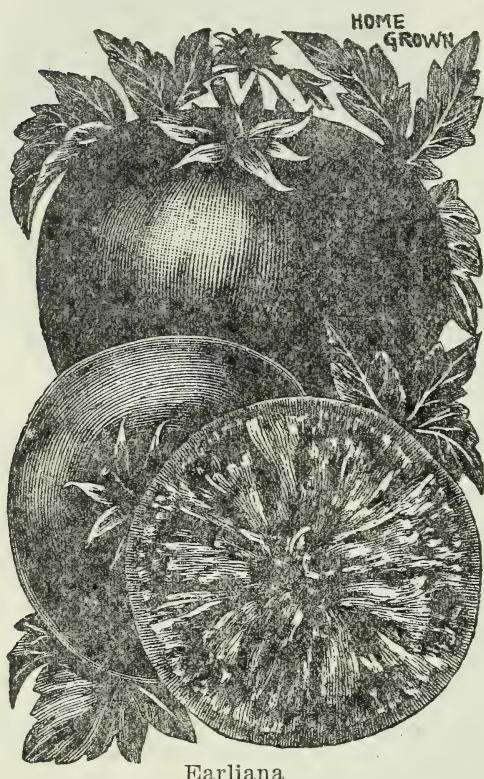
Citron

Red Seeded Citron for Preserving—Not good for eating raw, but makes an excellent transparent preserve of a peculiar fine flavor; matures early and will keep in storage several months. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents. Postpaid.

Tomatoes

Selected List of Standard Red Tomatoes.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Tomatoes may be grown on a wide variety of soils but do best on a rich sandy loam with a retentive subsoil. The plants should be started in hot beds or in boxes in the house to insure ripening, in Northern climates. The seed should be buried to about an inch in very rich soil. When the plants have made their second leaves, they should be transplanted, and again with wider spacing to make them stocky and strong when planted out, which should be as soon as the danger from frost is past. A southern slope will hasten the ripening. The land will bear rich manuring. The plants should be put down five to six inches in the soil and not less than four feet distant each way, except in the small varieties. Thorough cultivation is called for. When much of the fruit has set, the strong branches should be clipped back several inches to aid in developing the fruit.



Earliana

fore August 1st, hence the name. Anyone wishing to try this extraordinary strain, we price them at 20 seeds for 10 cents, post paid. Our stock of this seed is limited and orders should be sent in early. Price: 20 seeds for 10 cents, post paid.

Ground Cherries

Golden Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry—Fine for making pies or delicious for preserves. The vines cover the ground and yield abundantly. The fruit is enclosed in a husk. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; one-fourth pound, 85 cents; one pound, \$3.00. Post paid.

Dear Sirs:—I am well satisfied with the seeds you sold me last spring. The seeds were all good, and proved by the crop to be all that you claimed. Please send me your new catalog.

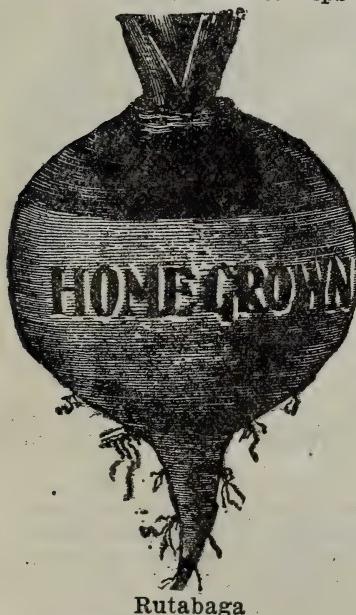
Very truly yours,
H. E. WYUM,
Milnor, N. D.

See Our Guarantee on First Inside Page of Cover of this Catalog.

Reliable Turnips and Rutabagas

Turnips

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Turnips grow the best in a friable soil, preferably a sandy loam. They also grow best in cool weather and should grow rapidly to be possessed of highest quality for table use. For early table use, the seed of some quick maturing variety is sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring on well prepared land, free from fresh manure, and in rows about 15 inches apart, burying the seed from one to two inches according to soil. The plants are thinned to about three inches in the row. For stock feeding the seed is frequently mixed in with the grain, using one to two pounds of seed per acre. But more commonly they are grown in rows about 24 to 30 inches apart, and on land well manured and preferably buried the previous autumn. The seed is sown on the level or in drills raised a little and each instance with suitable machines. The seed is best sown from about June 1st to June 15th. Two pounds per acre will suffice. Cultivation should be prompt and frequent. When about three inches high the plants are thinned to 8 to 12 inches in the row. Rutabagas which are much more valuable than turnips are similarly grown.



Rutabaga



Purple Top Strap Leaf

Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnips—A general favorite and more extensively grown than any other turnip. Will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Clear purple above ground, white below. Flesh white, sweet and tender. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

"Home Grown" Early White Egg Turnip—Pure white, very handsome, well known. Excellent for early or late crop. A quick grower and good keeper. Flesh firm and mild. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Gentlemen:—The seed I bought from you last spring was all O. K. and I wish to get some more next spring.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW HOLMQUIST, Ambrose, N. D.

Dear Sirs:—I was more than pleased with the seeds I received from you last spring. I think the Northern Grown seeds will grow better here, in N. D., than the Eastern Grown seeds, at least they did for me. I also wish to receive your new catalog.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Wm. J. JENSEN, Newport, N. D.



White Egg

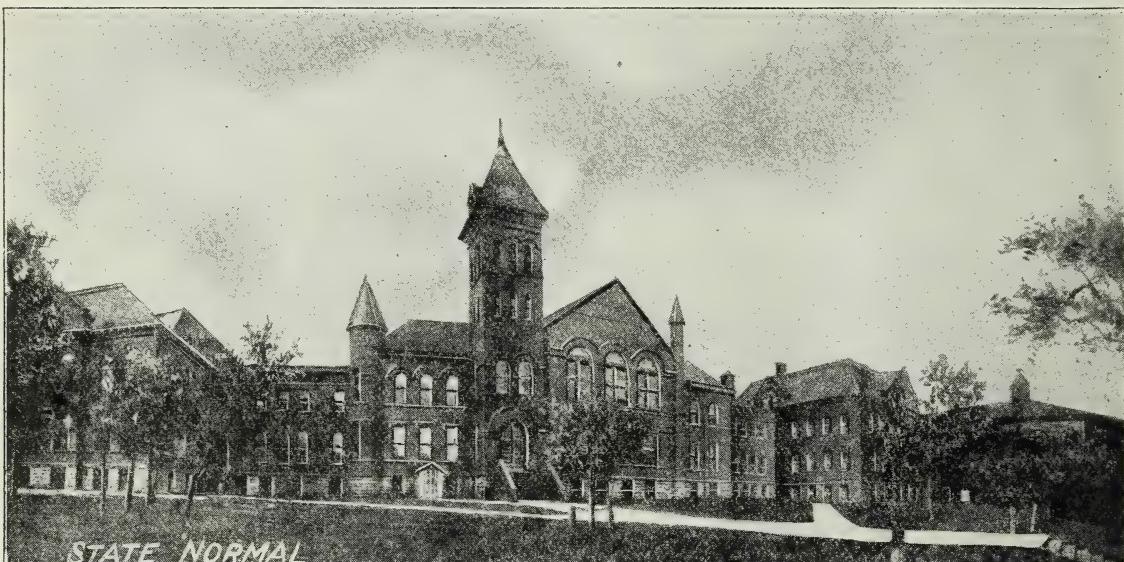
Rutabagas

Improved American Purpletop—Of uniform shape, fine quality. Grows to a large size; skin smooth, flesh beautiful and fine grained, sweet and tender, excellent flavor, tops small and necks short. Price: Large pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

My Dear Mr. De Lancey:-

The Lawn seed bought from the Northern Seed Company for the State Normal School grounds was highly satisfactory. The Campus now looks fine, and attracts the attention of everybody. It is all right..

GEORGE A. McFARLAND,
President.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, VALLEY CITY, N. D.

How to Build a Lawn

The first essential for a good lawn is four to five inches of black loam, better if supplemented with good clay sub-soil. A lawn should be prepared perfectly smooth, all the lumps being broken up with a rake before the seed is sown. Lawn seed should be sown very shallow, better to put the seed on before a hard shower and let the rain wash it in. A great mistake is made in sowing lawn grass seed too deep.

If an immediate lawn is desired do not make a mistake of sowing a nurse-crop with the seed. Sow the lawn grass seed without the nurse crop and if any weeds should appear before the grass crop is up they should be pulled out by hand.

Water should be used very freely on all lawns. If city water is handy the lawn should be wet down twice a week.

Lawns in this northern country should be coated over with a thick coat of well rotted manure every fall. This not only enriches the soil for the next year but preserves the grass in fine shape.

"Home Grown" Brand of Lawn Grass

Great care should be exercised in the selection of grass seed for lawn purposes and we have found that our mixture far surpasses anything yet sold in this territory **for hardiness, quickness to take root, and evenness.** This seed is especially mixed for lawn purposes for the northern territory and **surpasses anything so far put upon the market by eastern or southern houses.**

As much care should be exercised in sowing lawn seed that is suited to your climatic conditions as you would take in selecting any other seeds. The impediment in making lawns is more than half caused by poor seed. **If you wish your home attractive, use "Home Grown" Lawn Seed.** This mixture contains such grass seeds as will create green turf earliest in the spring and hold its natural color latest in the fall. Price by mail post paid, pound 35 cents. By express or freight at the purchaser's expense, pound 25 cents; 50 pounds at 20 cents; 100 pounds at 18 cents; one quart pkt., 25 cents.

See Our Guarantee on First Inside Page of Cover of this Catalog.

Flower Seeds

We do not want to be misunderstood in the matter of our "Home" Grown seeds. As yet we are not making an effort to produce our own flower seed, but are buying them from one of the largest flower seed houses in the world. We highly recommend these to our customers and know that they will give satisfaction, but do not want to mislead anyone, by making them believe they are Dakota grown. Our varieties are selected for hardiness and will stand the variness of temperature of this country.

SWEET ALYSSUM.

A hardy annual; white flowers born in great profusion, delicately fragrant and valuable for cutting. Makes a good basket or pot plant, also valuable for carpet bedding. Sow border thickly so as to make it mass. Price: Pkt. 5 cents.

AGERATUM BLUE.

Fine for bouquets, useful for beds, border and hot plants. The flowers are graceful tufts of fine petals that remain fresh for a long time after it is cut. The plant blooms all summer. A half-hardy annual six to eight inches high. See cut. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.



Aster—Fine Mixed



Ageratum Blue

FOUR O'CLOCK.

Half hardy perennial. Pkt., 5 cents.

LARKSPUR—TALL MIXED

Noted for their richness of color. A very ornamental class of profuse blooming plants. Hardy annual. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

ZINNA—FINE MIXED.

A very showy and beautiful flower; appropriate for bedding, pot culture and cutting, for which it is well adapted. Half-hardy annual. The earliest bloomer of all. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

ASTER—FINE MIXED.

Asters are today one of the most important summer and fall flowers. The immense world wide demand for them shows their adaptability to any climate. There are now splendid early—medium and late flowering sorts, which extend the blooming period from early in July until frost. For the best results the ground for the cultivation of asters cannot be too richly prepared, however, they will give satisfactory returns on any ordinary garden soil. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER.

Double Camelia, Flowered—An old fashioned garden flower presenting beautiful masses of brilliant colored double flowers in great profusion. Easy to cultivate. Succeeds best in good rich soil. Price per pkt. 5 cents.

CANDYTUFT.

Flowers from July until frost. Very hardy, easy to cultivate. Height one foot. Universally known and cultivated. Price: Pkt. 5 cents.

CYPRESS VINE.

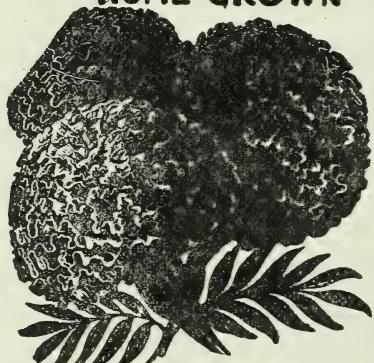
A handsome climber with star like flowers and delicate foliage. Height 15 feet. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cents.

PHLOX—MIXED.

No flowers are more showy or brilliant than this popular annual, which thrives so abundantly throughout our country. We know of no plant more easily grown or which gives better satisfaction. It should be in every flower garden. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

**MORNING GLORY — TALL
MIXED.**

The grandest of all climbing plants. The flowers are exceedingly beautiful. Vines grow quickly. Easy to cultivate. Fine for covering arbors, trellises, porches, etc. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

HOME GROWN**MARIGOLD—DWARF FRENCH**

Colors: Red, yellow, brown and varigated. Can be grown to good advantage in little clumps with other plants, in the front of shrubberies or in the garden border. Pkt. 5 cents.

**MIGNONETTE**

A hardy annual highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance. It grows most rapidly during cool, moist weather of early spring and late fall months. Price, Pkt. 5 cents.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Gentlemen:—I found your seed all O. K. and up to the standard in every respect.

Yours truly,
J. C. IMBODEN, Lisbon, N. D.

POPPY—MIXED CARNATION.

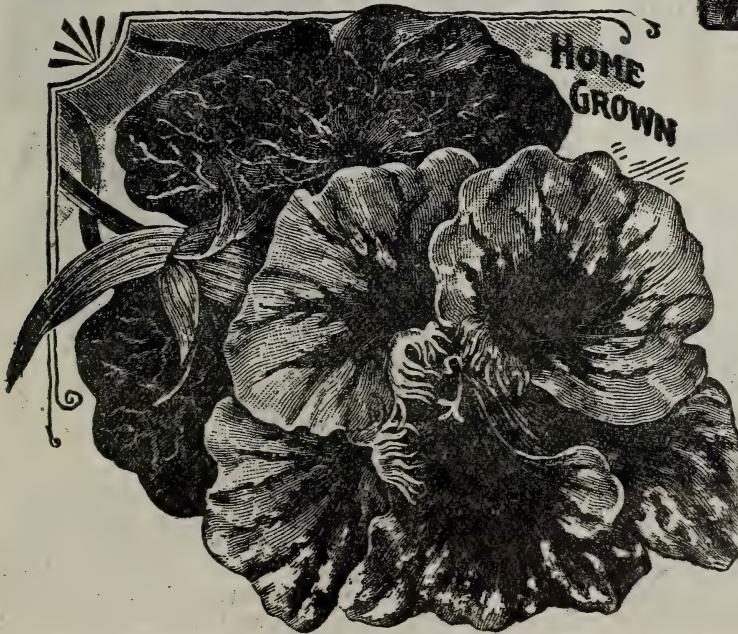
Hardy annual. For absolute richness and variety of color the flowers are unequalled. Simply scatter the seed in the open ground and a mass of beauty will result, which will amply repay the grower. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

HOLLYHOCK (Althaea)

For a back ground to a flower garden there can be nothing better. Sow in June or July and plants will bloom the next summer. Hardy perennial. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

HOME GROWN**VERBENA—FINE MIXED.**

Fine for mounds, vases, etc. Half-hardy perennial. Finest mixture. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

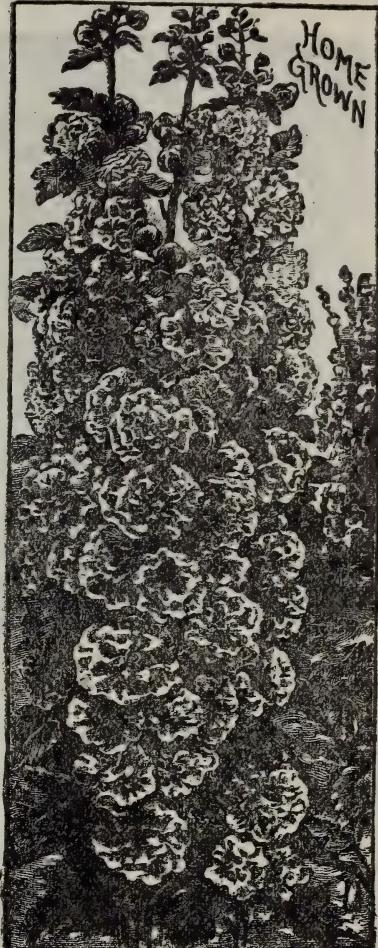
HOME GROWN**NASTURIUM DWARF — MIXED.**

This plant is and always will be justly popular. It grows in almost any soil and stands heat and drought as few other plants can. The Dwarf varieties make very fine beds. The seeds are used as a substitute for capers. Hardy annual. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; one-fourth pound, 40 cents; pound \$1.25.

Gentlemen:—The seeds which I got from you last spring were fresh and a large per cent germinated, showing care in the selecting and caring for them. I expect to order from you again, next spring, as I was well pleased with your seeds this year.

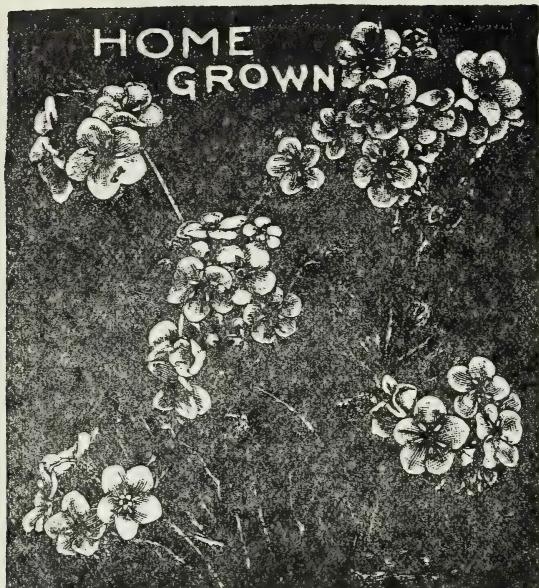
Yours truly,
A. G. McKEAN,
Topbar, S. D.

Our Seeds guaranteed to fulfill the requirements of the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota

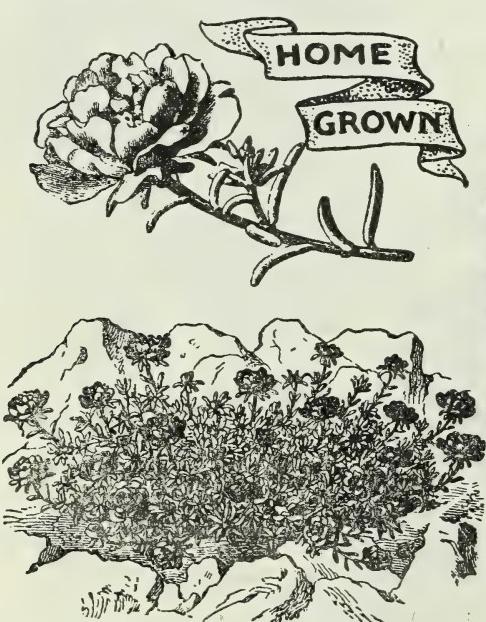


PINK—DIANTHUS.

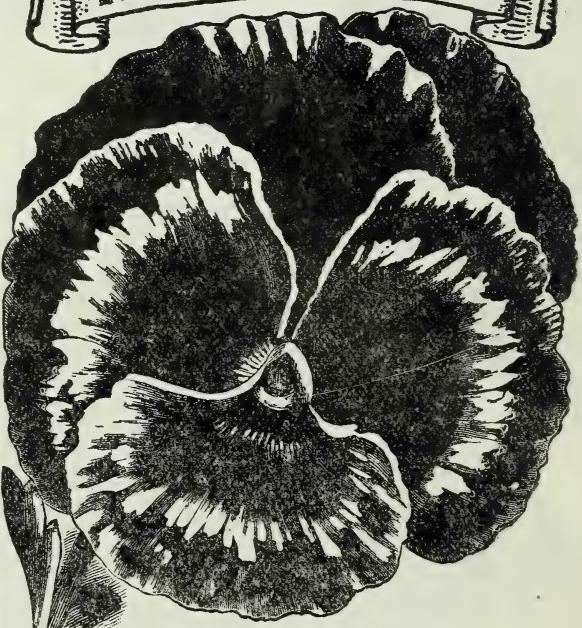
Blooms are rich, pleasing colors and nothing can surpass the exquisite fragrance of some varieties. They are hardy and become perennial in warm climates. Pkt., 5 cents.

**FORGET-ME-NOTS—Blue.**

An old favorite bearing cluster of star shaped flowers; thrives well in shade or open border. Hardy perennial. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

**PORTULACCA—SINGLE MIXED.**

A small trailing plant, bearing bright delicate flowers. It thrives in a sandy soil, with plenty of light and heat. Hardy annual. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

**PANSY—CHOICE MIXED.**

The Pansy is a plant that delights all for a plentiful supply of flowers all the year. For extra early out door bedding, the seed is sown in the fall, in a cold frame, or in rich, moist garden beds. Spring sowing should be made early so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Pkt., 5 cents.

**PETUNIA—FINE MIXED SINGLES**

Very showy in beds or masses. Universal favorites on account of their richness of color and fragrance, continuous blooming, succeeds well everywhere. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Gentlemen:—The seeds I purchased from you are fine. The millet is good, and both kinds of potatoes are fine. I am pleased with your seeds.

Yours truly,
G. S. GAUL,
Martin, N. D.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Dear Sirs:—All the garden seeds I purchased from you last spring grew fine, and I have an abundance of all kinds of garden truck.

Very truly,
NEIL O. LAGARD,
Upham, N. D.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.—

Gentlemen:—The garden seeds and seed corn purchased from you last spring have given the best of satisfaction. Have recommended them to others.

Sincerely yours,
J. T. SCOTT,
Forbes, N. D.

SWEET PEAS — MIXED

The finest mixture; unexcelled in combination of colors and scent. Price: Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; one-fourth pound, 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

STOCK — TEN WEEKS MIXED.

Select German Ten-Weeks. Fine Mixture. Price: Pkt., 5 cents.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.,

Gentlemen:—We were very well pleased with your seeds. We find them the best we have used in the state; they gave splendid results, dry as the season has been. The beets and peas were the best ever.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. E. BEERY,
Bentley, N. D.

Northern Seed Co., Valley City, N. D.,

Gentlemen:—I am glad to let you know that the New Improved Squaw Corn you sent me turned out very fine, the best corn in the neighborhood.

Very truly yours,
HENRY MARTENS,
Lake Preston, S. D.
Northern Seed Co., Valley City,
N. D.,





Prof. Shaw Inspecting our Early Ohio Potatoes.

Hand Selected Seed Potatoes

Like corn, potatoes is the great crop for rotation in this Northwestern country. The price per acre of the crop of potatoes is a secondary matter, when the benefit to the land is considered. The increase in the wheat crop can be noticed for several years after a crop of potatoes. This is very pronounced and some of the best farmers have told us that it is even noticeable up to the sixth and seventh crop of wheat on potato land. The farmer who grows a large acreage of wheat it is not practical for him to try to rotate with any one crop. It is necessary for him to have several and consequently the farmer who intends to preserve the fertility of his land must of necessity grow a considerable acreage of potatoes. With improved machinery and modern methods the potato crop does not carry with it the drudgery it used to. They may be planted with machinery, cultivated with a riding cultivator, sprinkled with a horse sprinkler, and harvested with a potato digger. This makes potatoes on the large farms of the northwest practical. From a money standpoint potatoes are a paying crop. Potatoes with the market price they are this year, a great many farmers will consider do not pay, but when they remember that an acre of potatoes can be raised and put on the cars for 10 cents per bushel, they can see that it pays, not considering the benefit it is to the land.

CHANGE OF SEED.

It is very necessary from time to time for the potato grower who intends to make money growing potatoes to change his seed and be in shape to furnish straight lots of marketable stuff. Knowing it to be a fact that it is necessary for growers to change their seed, we have equipped ourselves with the very best equipment for handling this branch of the seed trade. We will endeavor at all times to keep the **very best stocks of the standard varieties.** At no time do we intend to put on the market an old variety under a new name as a great many seedsmen do. Our object is to handle the best of the tried varieties. In potatoes we handle nothing but North Dakota stock which is unsurpassed by any other.

DATE OF SHIPMENT.

Potatoes will be shipped at any date ordered, but where no special shipping date is named, we will use our own judgment, and ship as soon as danger from frost is over. Our prices are based upon prices prevailing, for equal grades of stock, when this catalogue goes to press. As the season advances the price may advance. If it does we will change our prices. We make special prices to carload buyers.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Potatoes grow best in a rather cool climate, and in a moist loam soil. The aim should be to put them on clover sod land, thor-

oughly pulverized, and to avoid planting them twice in succession on the same land, because of the danger of scab. To prevent scab it may be well to treat the seed with formaldehyde. The ground should be thoroughly and deeply pulverized. The crop is usually planted in drills three to five inches deep and from three to three and a half feet distant. Medium sized tubers are sometimes planted whole, but more frequently the good sized tubers are cut into large pieces. They are planted from 15 to 21 inches distant, but usually not more than 18 inches. The seed is cut, frequently by hand, but sometimes with machine slicers, and is planted by hand or with a planter. The harrow should usually follow the planting and again, and perhaps again, after the potatoes are up. and subsequently the cultivator should be frequently used.

VARIETIES.

Extra Selected Early Ohio Potatoes.

This variety of potato is too old to need any comment here. It is the standard Potato for the Northwest. We keep our stocks very pure and can recommend them very highly. Prices, one bushel, 85 cents; five bushel lots 75 cents; 10 bushel lots, 65 cents. Sacks free. Price subject to change without notice.

WHITE OHIOS.

We have a limited amount of White Ohio Potatoes, which we have bred and kept pure by selection. Any one who wants the quality of the Early Ohio potato, in a white variety, we can furnish a limited amount at the following price: one bushel, 85 cents; five bushels, 75 cents; 10 bushels, 65 cents. Sacks free. Price subject to change without notice.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

The Early Rose is one of the oldest types of potatoes. Long, smooth skin, shallow eye, and a good keeper, especially adapted to the Northern country. Price: one bushel, 85 cents; five bushels, 75 cents; ten bushels, 70 cents. Sacks free. This price subject to change without notice.

EXTRA EARLY SIX WEEKS POTATOES.

This potato is the earliest potato known, as its name signifies. However, we do not claim that it ripens in six weeks, but it will produce an edible potato close to that. It is a good potatoe for the garden and early eating. We should certainly advise a small patch of this variety for summer use. Price: 85 cents per bushel; five bushel lots 75 cents, 10 bushel lots 70 cents. Sacks free. This price subject to change without notice.

EARLY BLISS TRIUMPH.

This is a round red potato, good size, and is the earliest potato on the market excepting the Six-Weeks, is a good yielder and is especially called for in the South for seed. This stock has red flesh and is very hard and firm. Price: one bushel 95 cents; five bushels, 85 cents; ten bushels, 75 cents. Sacks free. This price subject to change without notice.

CARMAN NO. 3.

This is a main crop potato, large, oval shape and likely the greatest yielding potato in existence. Its flesh is white and very mealy, and one of the finest cooking potatoes on the market. The eyes are very few and shallow. It is the best keeper of any variety with possibly the exception of the Burbank. Price: One bushel, 95 cents; five bushels, 85 cents; ten bushels, 75 cents. Sacks free. This price subject to change without notice.

BURBANKS.

A long, white potato, shaped something like the Early Rose. A main crop potato, a good yielder and is a standard sort in all the big potato markets. Price 65 cents per bushel; five bushels 55 cents; 10 bushels, 50 cents. Sacks free. This price subject to change without notice.

COLORADO RUSSET.

A good keeper, scab proof and a splendid yielder. This potato, we procured ourselves, two years ago from Colorado. It is the potato that made the Greeley potato fields of Colorado famous. Any one who intends to go into the potato business in a permanent way and relies upon the southern market for his outlet, should at once make a start with the Colorado Russet. It is a white potato with a russet skin, similar to the russet apple. We can heartily recommend this potato, for we know it is a success in this locality and will give perfect satisfaction to all who try it. Price: one bushel, 85 cents; five bushels, 75 cents; ten bushels, 65 cents. Sacks free. This price subject to change without notice.



Elbow Lake Corn Warehouse.

Seed Corn

All of our seen corn is "Home Grown." By "Home Grown" we mean that every ear of our corn is grown north of the southern boundary line of the state of North Dakota.

Some seedmen claim that they produce their corn "in the Northwest," leaving the purchaser to guess whether it is the northwest part of Iowa, the northwestern part of Illinois or the northwestern part of somewhere else. We do not believe in using such vague terms. We believe in taking our customers into our confidence, treating them like intelligent men; and not asking them to take everything for granted when the term "Northern Grown" or "Grown in the Northwest" is used. Thus we make positive statement that all of our corn is grown north of the Southern line of North Dakota, hence is better adapted to Northwestern conditions than any corn that is being placed on the market by any other seed house today.

The difference between "Home Grown" seed corn and seed corn grown two or three hundred miles further south is too familiar with our customers for us to take space here in describing. It is enough for us to say that we have customers who have the confidence in our corn to assert that they would pay us, if necessary, three times the price that they would pay other seed houses for corn which said seed houses merely claim is produced in the "Northwest."

We wish to call the attention of our customers to the difference between the cost of selecting and preparing our seed and the cost that Eastern and Southern houses are put to in the preparation of seed corn.

In this latitude (North of the Southern line of North Dakota) it is necessary that seed corn be taken from the stock as soon as ripe, placed in suitable racks in a frost proof building, heated by forced ventilation in order that the seed corn shall be properly cured.

Two hundred miles farther south, where the majority of other seed houses prepare their corn, it must be remembered that seed corn ripens fully six weeks before frost, whereas in this latitude (North of the South line of North Dakota,) we are lucky if we get it thoroughly ripe ten days before frost. Thus the Eastern and Southern houses can take advantage of that six weeks or two months, allowing the corn to hang on the stock in the field, nature furnishing the desired temperature and ventilation.

Then again, Eastern and Southern growers have the advantage of a large yield per acre, many times taking the entire crop for seed purposes, whereas if we get ten bushels of corn per acre that is suitable for seed, we consider it extraordinary.

Anyone who cures corn South of the line drawn East and West through the Twin Cities can furnish corn that will germinate, but anyone in this latitude (North of the

South line of North Dakota) knows that such corn is not suitable to be planted in this latitude. Any man who is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions or will give the matter a moments thought can realize that our corn is costing fully \$1.00 per bushel more than corn grown and prepared under Southern conditions.

Just a word in reference as to how we select and prepare our seeds. Our seed corn is grown from extra selected seed, every barren stock of which has been detassled and the earliest ears selected for seed purposes. Bear in mind the location where our seed corn is produced (North of the Southern boundary line of North Dakota) and compare it with the statement of Eastern and Southern houses, who merely say "our corn is Northern Grown" or "Grown in the Northwest."

We sort our seed corn in the field, take it to our dry house, which is a lathed and plastered affair, double floored and thoroughly frost proof building, the same as any of your best dwellings, heated by furnace and power forcing air through the racks. Compare this method with the methods of Eastern and Southern houses, which simply allow the corn to hang on the stock until it is perfectly dry, shipping it into their warehouse, putting it through a "kiln dry" (which according to the best authorities injures the corn) shell it, sack it up and store it for spring delivery.

In comparison, the corn that Eastern and Southern houses place upon the market is no more adapted to our conditions (North of the South line of North Dakota) than fodder corn seed would be adapted to the growing of an ear corn crop in Southern Minnesota.

The claim of a great many seed men for their corn, reminds us of the saw mill man, who in order to get market for his lumber, continually told his customers that a bass wood clap board was as good as a pine clap board, until at length he actually believed it himself.

OUR GUARANTEE: In addition to our guarantee on the inside page of cover, which we want you to read, we guarantee that all of our seed corn, upon leaving our hands is true to variety and of high germination, and if upon receipt of shipment the purchaser does not find this to be the case, we agree that said shipment shall be returned at our expense and money refunded promptly.

Culture (By Prof. Thomas Shaw): Field corn whether grown for the grain mainly or grown for fodder will grow well on any ground that will grow good wheat, providing the climate is suitable, but it grows best on a rich, moist loam with a goodly sprinkling of sand in it and well supplied wth vegetable matter. It may come anywhere in the rotations but usually does best on sod when put in tilth or on stubble land. It is best followed by a cereal crop, as wheat or barley. The land may be plowed deeply, fall or spring. The seed may be planted by hand in hills, previously marked off in squares with a marker three to three and a half feet distant, or it may be planted in rows with a hand planter or corn planter, or it may be planted in rows with a grain drill, the rows being three feet apart. When planted for fodder it is put in with the corn planter or the grain drill in rows usually three feet distant, but the distance may be greater. Not more than five kernels should be planted in a hill and in the fodder drills they should not be more than say six inches distant. It is buried to the depth of two to three inches. In the Northwest, it is best planted from May 1st to June 10th, and preferably during the last half of May. Before the corn is up the land should be harrowed once or twice and as frequently after it is up, but always with a suitable implement and then it should be cultivated every 10 to 14 days, according to the conditions. Increase in the growth of corn will result in the increase in the growth of wheat.

The price we make on our corn in each variety is for "Home Grown" seed. Providing the purchaser wants Minnesota or South Dakota seed corn, grown about 150 miles farther South, we will gladly furnish it 35 cents per bushel less, the purchaser to pay the freight from shipping point.

We make this offer for the reason, a good many seedmen are selling Northwestern Dent and North Dakota Yellow Dent in North Dakota, calling it **Dakota** grown, but not specifying that it is grown in **South Dakota**.

North Dakota Golden Dent, Highly Recommended by the Experimental Station of North Dakota. A yellow Dent corn, a deep kernel corn, which matures with reasonable certainty in North Dakota. This corn as its name signifies, is a yellow dent corn, very early and an average yielder. Our stock of North Dakota Yellow Dent was obtained three years ago from the Experimental Station. Since then we have selected for earliness, detasseling for barren stalks and otherwise improving upon it until we have the best quality of Yellow Dent corn there is obtainable to plant in

the latitude of North Dakota. Ears grow well up off from the ground, and can be cut with a harvester, but the ears are not so large as the Northwestern Dent corn. Prices: 1 bushel, \$2.20; 5 bushels or over, \$2.10; 10 bushels or over, \$2.00.

OUR EXTRA SELECTED "HOME GROWN" NORTHWESTERN DENT CORN.
Matures Easily in 90 Days Corn Weather.

This corn is too well known to need a lengthy description, nevertheless, for the benefit of farmers who want the earliest dent corn known, we will say that without doubt, Northwestern Dent Corn is from two to three weeks earlier than any dent corn that it has been our fortune to investigate. Northwestern Dent Corn has a very large ear for this locality, (North of the South line of North Dakota,) from 7 to 11 inches long, well shaped ears and is of a red color, kernels slightly dented. The ears grow well up from the ground, allowing it to be easily cut with a corn harvester. We heartily recommend Northwestern Dent Corn anywhere north of the southern line of the State of North Dakota. We believe that it will furnish a crop a larger percentage of years than any other dent corn in existence. Northwestern Dent Corn is becoming well known and universally planted in this territory, consequently a great many seedmen are hunting for something new and recommending some other varieties more highly than they do the Northwestern Dent Corn, knowing that the variety they are recommending is scarce and harder to get.

But the buyer that is thus misled finds, when his crop comes off that he should have stayed by the old Northwestern Dent. Please write for testimonials of our many customers. Price: 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.90; 10 bushels, \$1.80.

Minnesota No. 13.—This is the largest advertised corn that was bred at the Experimental Station of Minnesota. It is a better yielder than Northwestern Dent, White Dent, or North Dakota Yellow Dent, but we do not recommend this corn to anyone planting North of the Northern Pacific railroad running thru North Dakota, although we have matured a portion of the crop this year and last, in this territory. We consider it fully 10 days later than the Northwestern Dent. In fact our fields on adjoining farms prove this statement. In any territory south of the N. P. railroad, this can be planted with reasonable success but north of this line it will not do well, except for fodder purposes, unless great care is taken in selecting the seed, planting the crop and cultivating the same. Minnesota No. 13 corn is an example of the over advertising of new varieties of seed. Many farmers in this northern country were persuaded by the seedmen to plant No. 13 corn and the result was that a great many lost their crop. South of the North line of South Dakota this corn can be planted with reasonable success, but understand that we do not recommend it for northern territory. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.90; 5 bushels, \$1.80; 10 bushels, \$1.75.

HOME GROWN WHITE RUSTLER DENT.

This corn is a better yielder than Northwestern Dent, larger and better shaped, ears are truer to type. The corn from which our seed was taken has matured the last five years in this locality and we feel satisfied that in recommending it to any of our customers, who feel like taking chances on about ten days more time than it takes Northwestern dent to mature. The ears grow about three feet from the ground on a big healthy stock, having plenty of leaves, which produce an immense amount of fodder in case it does not mature.

The Champion ear of corn at the Corn Show, held at Fargo, N. D., 1909, was of this variety and was bought by us for \$25.00. See Cut. Price: 1 bushel, 1.90; 5 bushels, \$1.80; 10 bushels, \$1.75.

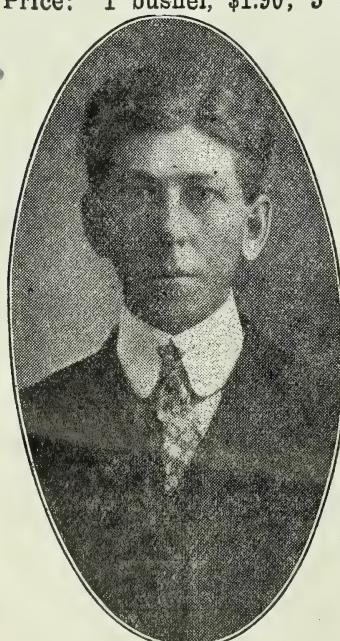
NORTH DAKOTA "HOME GROWN" YELLOW DENT.

Known as Golden Dent or Surprise Dent.

This corn is a select yellow dent corn, which comes from the south. It is not as early as the Northwestern Dent, by fifteen days. It yields well, grows on a good leaved stock, the ears growing plenty high enough to be cut with a corn binder. Price: 1 bushel, \$2.00; 5 bushels, \$1.90; 10 bushels, \$1.80.

Grower of Champion Ear of Corn

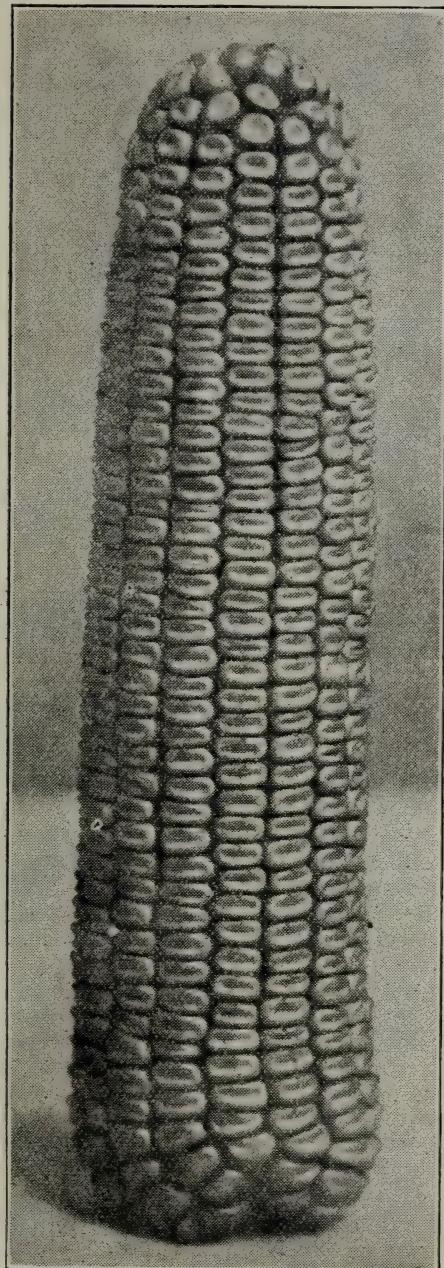
Our Seeds guaranteed to fulfill the requirements of the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota



FLINT VARIETIES.

The object in planting flint corn is to get corn, and without doubt there are four kinds of flint corn that will mature in the latitude of North Dakota practically every year.

These varieties are our "Home



**Ear of Corn That Won the Cup at
Corn Show, Fargo, N. D., 1908.**

Write for prices on larger quantities.
notice.



Cup Given to Grower of Champion Ear of Corn.

Grown" King Philip, "Home Grown" North Dakota White Flint, "Home Grown" Improved Squaw and "Home Grown" Gehu.

For earliness of maturity we recommend the **Improved Squaw Corn**. This corn does not grow as low as the old fashioned Squaw Corn. On good soil it will grow four and one-half feet high. Most of the ears grow high enough to be cut with a corn binder. It is a mottled colored corn, resembling a bolt of calico, ears very large; a good yielder.

The next corn that we can recommend for earliness and yield is the **North Dakota White Flint**. This corn will grow and produce corn anywhere in the state of North Dakota. We have records of it as far north as Indian Head, Manitoba. This is an excellent yielding corn but the ears grow close to the ground. We would recommend this corn to anyone wishing corn to "hog off."

Comparing these prices with the prices offered by other seedmen, remember that practically all of the corn shipped into this state is not tipped and butted. Another thing it costs us from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel more to grow and prepare our seed than it does Eastern and Southern seedsmen. These prices are subject to change without

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT.

This corn will mature in 75 days. Mr. A. A. Booth, manager of the Nester Farm, Valley City, N. D., plants this corn especially for the purpose of turning his hogs in, during the early fall. This corn grows near to the ground and cannot be cut with a corn binder. Price: Per bushel, \$2.75. Write for prices on large quantities. This price subject to change without notice.

KING PHILIP—The Great 75 Day Corn.

Has Matured for us readily in 75 days. A dark red, long eared flint corn. Stalk grows about six feet high. Ears grow well up on the stalk, about 10 to 12 inches long, yields as much as Mercer and one-third more than Gehu. Adapted to any locality in North Dakota. Prices: 1 bushel, \$2.20; 5 bushels or over, \$2.10; 10 bushels or over, \$2.00.

MERCER.

Mercer is one of the best flint corns known. It grows well up on the stalk, yields about 20 per cent more than Gehu and is practically as early. Price: 1 bushel, \$2.20; five bushels or more, \$2.10; 10 bushels or more, \$2.00.

GEHU CORN.

Gehu corn is of the Mercer Flint variety, golden yellow in color. On rich ground the ears grow fairly well up on the stock. Ordinarily adapted to any locality in North Dakota. Prices: 1 bushel, \$2.35; 5 bushels, \$2.20; 10 bushels or more, \$2.15.

SQUAW CORN

An extremely early variety of Dwarf habit. Prices: 1 bushel, \$2.35; five bushels, \$2.20; 10 bushels or more, \$2.15.

FODDER CORN—20 Tons Per Acre.

It is with a great deal of pleasure we call the attention of our customers to the record we have made on fodder corn. Knowing the country as we do, we think that we are in a position to know what a farmer needs when he plants fodder corn for fodder. We handle the following varieties:

Giant Fodder—Grows lots of leaves and a large yield to the acre. Price: One bushel, \$1.15; 10 bushels, \$1.10; 20 bushels, 90 cents.

Elephant Fodder—Larger than Giant Fodder but not so fine a stalk. We also handle Red Cob Fodder and Southern White Fodder. Price of the above fodder corn as follows: One bushel, \$1.15; 10 bushels, \$1.10; 20 bushels, 90 cents.

“Home Grown” Fodder Corn—We have a fodder corn which we call “Home Grown.” It does not grow so heavy as the other varieties but there is more substance to the stalk and good corn years will mature considerable corn in this latitude. Our customers have found it very satisfactory and the increasing demand for it convinces us it is worth the difference in the price, over the other varieties. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.30; 10 bushels, \$1.25; 20 bushels, \$1.20.

Sweet Corn Fodder—We have an extra quality of sweet fodder corn. We have been growing it in this northern country and it is for the purpose of supplementing pastures. The idea is to sow a strip of this corn along the pasture so as to be available when the pasture begins to get short. This corn matures early and can be stored away for stock when most needed. It is much earlier than Evergreen, consequently, more substance in the fodder. We heartily recommend the above corn for any one wishing to piece out a pasture in the hot weather of August and September. Price: 1 bushel, \$1.75; 10 bushels, \$1.70; 20 bushels, \$1.65.

Evergreen Sweet Corn—Used only as fodder in this latitude. It yields a large amount of green fodder, is particularly adapted for summer feeding but not of as high feeding value as Sweet Fodder, but yields more tons to the acre. Price: 1 bushel, \$2.25; 10 bushels, \$2.15; 20 bushels, \$2.10.

Southern Cane for Fodder—This must not be confounded with the Minnesota cane seed which is used for making sorghum. This variety produces a big yield per acre and has a high feeding value when properly cured. It makes good feed to lay on fat in the fall of the year. Price: 1 pound 8 cents; 10 pounds, 5 cents; 100 pounds \$3.00.



Grass Seed and Seed for Hay Crops

When the land in this Northwestern country was worth \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, prairie land was abundant and prairie hay could be had for the cutting, there was little use talking clover and grass seed. Now our land has increased in value to from \$40.00 to \$50.00 per acre and natural grass having run out or been broken up it is necessary that the farmers turn their attention to some kind of tame grass. A great portion of our wheat lands have become so foul with weed seeds that it is necessary that some system of rotation be commenced. About one farmer in ten in this Northwestern country at the present time is considering this question and putting some thought into it. To that one farmer out of ten, will belong success. The other nine farmers out of the ten are sitting back, wondering what they are going to do, and watching the one thoughtful farmer, sometimes criticising him, but nevertheless, know that it is "up to them" to do something.

If you are a thoughtful farmer, careful, intelligent, and wish to take care of your land, it is time that you gave some thought to tame grass.

COMMON RED AND MAMMOTH CLOVER.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): These clovers do best on a clay loam soil with a reasonable porous clay subsoil, but they will also grow well on a sandy loam soil underlaid with clay. They also do best where there is a reasonable amount of moisture. The common red produces two cuttings as a rule in one season of which the second is most frequently grown for seed. The mammoth produces but one cutting whether for hay or for seed. It is much coarser and stronger than the common red and should, therefore, be grown on less fertile soils. Both should be sown in the early spring and preferably with a nurse crop of barley or rye. If sown on winter rye the seed should be covered with the harrow. The seed may be sown by hand with a wheelbarrow seeder or other kind of a hand seeder or by an attachment to the

grain drill, which allows the seed to fall before the grain tubes. One stroke of the harrow follows the drill. Sown alone, about 10 to 12 pounds are required. When sown with timothy for hay about five to six pounds of each will suffice. In many instances the land must first be inoculated before it will grow good clover. Inoculation may be brought about by sowing one to two pounds of seed per acre with grain for a few successive years or scattering about 200 pounds of earth from a good field of clover over each acre of the land where clover is to be sown. Common red clover should be cut early, where the second crop is to produce seed.

GRADES AND GUARANTEE.

In all cases with grass seeds we guarantee our best grades according to the guarantee on the inside page of front cover of this catalog. The cheaper grades we prefer to sell on sample and do not guarantee them as above. Our best grades of grass and clover seed are "Home Grown" seed.

Owing to the fact that in older countries, in the east and south a great deal of the land is becoming very weedy, extra fine clover and timothy seed is very hard to get. Seed ordered from houses in that locality is very apt to contain some of the noxious weeds native to an older settled country than ours. Growing our seed, as we do, in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, on comparatively new land, we get seed not only adapted to sowing under northern conditions, but also seed that is free from dangerous weeds as possible. It is our aim to supply only "Home Grown" timothy, and clover seed and these samples will always be sent upon application, unless the poorer grades are desired.

By "Home Grown" Timothy and Clover Seed, we mean seed grown north of the south line of North Dakota. The very choicest seed obtainable, recleaned and made as perfect as brains and money can make it. Remember our "Home Grown" brand of timothy and clover is equal or superior (and in comparing prices, we ask you to remember this) to any of the so-called special brands of other seed houses i. e. "Globe," "Sterling," "Farmers," "Hawkeye" brands etc.

We are very proud of the samples of our "Home Grown" brand of seeds and strive vigorously to maintain their quality. It is with such seeds as our "Home Grown" Clover and Timothy that we expect to maintain the trade of the best farmers of the Northwest. We can furnish you the grades, Fancy, Choice and Prime, but recommend for purity, our "Home Grown" brand.

Our "Home Grown" brand of Medium Red Clover is guaranteed to fulfill the provision of the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota. Prices: "Home Grown" Brand, \$13.00 per bushel. Fancy, \$12.00 per bushel. Choice, \$10.50 per bushel. Fair, \$8.00 per bushel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Our "Home Grown" Brand of Grass Seed is guaranteed to fulfill the provisions of the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota, but the other brands, Fancy, Choice and Fair are not so guaranteed and we prefer to sell them under sample

ALSIKE CLOVER.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Alsike Clover is best adapted to low lying lands, as for instance slough lands, but it will grow well on almost any good moist soil. It does especially well on soils rich in lime. Usually it gives but one crop of hay and but one crop of seed in the season. For a seed crop it ought to be sown alone, but for hay it is best sown with timothy or with timothy and red top. When sown alone about five to six pounds of seed per acre will suffice. When sown with timothy about three pounds of Alsike and six pounds of Timothy are sown. If red top also is sown three pounds of each of these varieties will answer. It is usually sown with a nurse crop of barley or other grain, preferably the former. In some instances it is sown with common red clover and timothy for hay, the proportions being about three pounds of the common red, two pounds of Alsike and 5 pounds of timothy per acre. The seed should be sown early in the season and in the same way as common red (See page—). Alsike clover makes a very fine quality of hay and stays longer in the soil than the common red. Like other clovers it brings nitrogen and humus to the soil.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.

One of the hardiest perennials known, does not winter kill, suitable for hay or pasture, produces an excellent quality of hay when sown with timothy or red clover.

Cattle prefer it to all other clovers and it is especially fine for honey bees. Prices: "Home Grown" Brand, \$12.75 per bushel. Fancy, \$11.25 per bushel. Choice, \$9.75 per bushel. Fair, \$7.75 per bushel.

"Home Grown" Brand guaranteed under the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota. Other brands not so guaranteed and we prefer to sell under sample. All prices subject to change without notice.

SMALL WHITE CLOVER.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Small White Clover will grow under almost any conditions of soil and climate in the temperate zones. But it grows best on moist soils and in moist seasons. It is most commonly grown as an adjunct to other pastures, especially Blue Grass. The Blue Grass does not seem to injure the growth of the clover and the clover probably aids the growth of the Blue Grass. The clover is at its best after the first rush of the Blue Grass is over for the reason, when this clover is introduced into the soil it usually remains and yet it is in no way harmful to the growing crops. When sown to introduce it into the land from one to two pounds per acre of seed will suffice. When thus introduced it is usually sown with other clover or grass seeds. It should be sown early in the season. It does not make enough bulk to make it a good hay crop.

WHITE CLOVER.

Valuable for pasture mixture, also suitable for lawns, very hardy and adapted to all kinds of soil, of running trailing growth, valued highly for honey bees. Sold under guarantee on inside page of front cover. Only best grade handled. Price, 25 cents per pound. Price subject to change without notice.

TIMOTHY.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Timothy grows best on a moist black loam soil and where humus is abundant, drained slough and marshes are especially adapted to its growth, but it will also grow well on all of the dark colored soils of the prairie. It also grows best in northwestern areas from seed that has been grown northward. It is nearly in all instances sown with a nurse crop preferably barley or winter wheat or rye. When sown in the spring it cannot be sown too early. When sown in the fall it is preferably sown in August. The seed may be sown by hand, with a wheelbarrow seeder or preferably with an attachment to the grain drill. In some instance it is mixed with the grain and sown with it on certain soils when the grain is not buried too deeply. When sown alone not fewer than 8 to 10 pounds per acre are sown as a rule, but some farmers get fair results with a less quantity. When sown with common Red or Alsike clover four to six pounds will be enough. Three pounds of Alsike Clover and three of Timothy or Red Top make an excellent combination for slough lands.

There is probably no grass that grows over so large an area of country as Timothy neither is there any grass that will grow with as little preparation of the soil and with as many adverse conditions as Timothy, we do not even except Bromus Inermus, which has made such success as pasture grass in this Northwest. When it come to cleaning out land, getting rid of the weeds at the same time putting humus back into the soil, there is nothing like a crop of Timothy. A wheat field sown to Timothy, one crop of hay taken off, then broken back for wheat, flax or oats, as the case may be, is a great benefit. It not only gets rid of the weeds, puts the land in better shape but gives the farmer a good crop of hay besides. This is no guess work. The writer has seen it done many and many a time in this Northwest. If you are a Northwestern farmer and never had a crop of Timothy we advise you to try it the coming season. In the matter of timothy seed there are a few things the farmer should be very particular about. One is: Pepper Grass. With Timothy, the same as with other grass seed we are very particular about recommending our best grade "Home Grown" Brand. This grade we guarantee to fulfill the provisions of the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota. The cheaper grades we cannot so guarantee and prefer sell them on sample. All prices subject to change without notice. Price: "Home Grown", \$2.00 per bushel; Fancy, \$1.75; Choice, \$1.50; Fair, \$1.40.



Garden Seed Packing Room.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): This grass prefers a loam soil with a goodly percentage of clay in it. It is more commonly sown alone with some other grasses to furnish permanent pasture. If sown alone, say not less than 10 pounds of seed should be sown per acre with a light nurse crop. When sown in a mixture the following should answer for the Northwestern states, especially where there is reasonable moisture: Kentucky Blue and Brome grass five pounds each, Common Red Clover two pounds and small White Clover one pound per acre. The seed may be sown with a wheelbarrow seeder or by hand and covered with a harrow. When once established, this grass will remain more or less in the land but not so as to harm the crops. Old Blue Grass pastures may be much improved by disking with farm manures. When once in the soil it will probably come again, but not to the serious injury of other crops.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Owing to the name "Kentucky" being prefixed to this grass it is misleading to the average farmer making them think it is a native of the State of Kentucky, which may have been a fact in the beginning, nevertheless, at the present time it is the natural pasture grass in all the Northern and Western states. To convince any Northwestern or Dakota farmer of this let us sight a few facts that Kentucky Blue Grass is the major portion of all good lawn grass mixtures, for the reason it gets green early in the spring and stays green late in the fall. You have only to look at the good lawns in the state of North Dakota and you will see that Kentucky Blue Grass grows very luxuriant. It is a drought resistant grass and on good soil will make more pasture per acre than anything that can be put into the ground in this latitude. Kentucky Blue Grass is one and the same thing as June Grass. The writer one time, waiting at a railroad station, for a train, with several other men, most of them farmers, asked one of the farmers if Kentucky Blue Grass would grow in that locality. The farmer answered with a good deal of force, "No, this country is not adapted to Kentucky Blue Grass." The writer stepped some rods away and pulled a bunch of

Kentucky Blue Grass or June Grass, which was growing along the right-of-way, and asked the farmer what it was. The farmer said it was June Grass.

This simply goes to show that Kentucky Blue Grass will grow in this locality if given a chance. Try it. Its extraordinary pasture qualities are worth it.

Caution—A great many dealers sell Kentucky Blue Grass which is mixed with Canadian Blue Grass, which is a much cheaper and inferior seed. We have taken a great deal of pains to get our Kentucky Blue Grass of the very best and pure, and cannot sell it in competition with this inferior seed. Price here given is for our guaranteed Blue Grass. Read our Guarantee on inside page of front cover. Price, \$3.10 per bushel. Sold in sealed bags only.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS.

A very much cheaper and inferior grass than Kentucky Blue Grass. We do not quote it, as we do not recommend it, but to parties desiring this seed we can furnish same.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

English Blue Grass is especially adapted for permanent pasture. It grows from 18 inches to three feet and gives a very even sod. The hay is full of nutriment and all stock thrive on it. It succeeds well on lightish soil, roots penetrating well down more so than Kentucky Blue Grass or Timothy. Has more fertilizing value than Timothy and we consider it has a great future in the Northwest. The seed is very valuable and an unlimited demand for same. Price \$2.90 per bushel. This price subject to change without notice. Sold in sealed bags only. Read our guarantee on inside page on front cover.

ORCHARD GRASS.

We recommend Orchard Grass for Northwestern conditions, for the reason of its quick growth in the spring. In this respect it resembles Bromus Inermus. It is ready for grazing fully two weeks before Timothy or Blue Grass. The same characteristic applies in the fall, staying green until frost comes. Unlike English Blue Grass or Red Top, it grows in tufts or bunches like the old fashioned Buffalo Grass that used to cover the prairies. It makes a splendid mixture with Timothy to form a pasture. Sold in sealed bags only. Price \$3.50 per bushel. Prices subject to change without notice. Read our Guarantee on inside page of front cover.

RED TOP.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Red Top is best adapted to low lands possessed of a dark soil, composed largely of vegetable mould. It will grow under more moist conditions than any other cultivated grass. The aim should be to sow it with Timothy and Alsike Clover, all of which do best on moist humus soils. They are mixed and sown together, preferably with an attachment to the grain drill. The seed falling before the grain tubes. About three pounds of each will suffice per acre. This mixture should produce hay indefinitely when fertilized occasionally with top dressings. The seed should be sown in the quite early spring and with a nurse crop thinly sown. In very dry seasons it may be well to mow the nurse crop for hay.

RED TOP.

Red Top is a grass particularly adapted to moist land and on rich moist soil will yield large quantities of fine hay. Great portions of the Northwest are not adapted to the growing of Red Top, but a few localities, on the edge of sloughs, etc., can be sown to Red Top very advantageously. It thrives very well under the above conditions and makes an excellent pasture providing it is pastured short. On land bordering on wet places, in pastures, we would recommend it, but on the ordinary prairies of this state, we would not. Blue Grass, Timothy or Bromus Inermus being much better. Only the best grade handled, consequently guaranteed according to our Guarantee on inside page of front cover. Prices, per bushel, hulled seed, \$17.25. In sealed bags only.

BROMUS INERMUS.

This grass was introduced into the State of North Dakota several years ago from Siberia and has been planted very extensively since then. About three years ago the

average farmer, through some misleading editorials, in some of the papers, formed the idea that it was a relative of Quack Grass. This is not true, however, and to substantiate this statement we refer to Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Horticulture, the greatest authority of the kind ever written. Bailey gives the characteristics of these two plants as being entirely opposite, Bromus as being one of the valued grasses also giving the area of possible cultivation to be, very large. The best farmers of the state are continuing to plant Bromus, valuing it very highly as a pasture grass. Invariably the people who condemn it are the farmers who do not know anything about it. The supply of this grass the past two years has been somewhat limited, but we are pleased to inform our customers that, this season we have a good supply of very fine seed. The northwestern farmer who does not have a plot of Bromus for early and late pasture is lacking something. It will not winter kill nor dry out. It is adapted to almost every condition of soil and climate, consequently, in sowing it a stand is almost always sure and the profit certain.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Brome Grass, sometimes called Russian or Australian Clover will grow reasonably well on any soil that will produce grain crops, but it grows best on moist soils. It will stand conditions that will be more dry than would be suitable for Timothy. It may be sown during almost any month, but is best sown in the early spring with a light sowing of grain cut for hay. From 10 to 15 pounds of seed are sown per acre. The seed is sown with a wheelbarrow seeder or by hand and covered with a harrow. With due care it may on most soils be sown with the grain. When sown with Blue Grass about five pounds of each are sown per acre. Brome Grass is the best pasture grass grown in the Northwest. Its growth is greatly improved by dressings of farm-yard manure. It is sometimes renewed by plowing and harrowing the ground in the late fall or the early spring.

Our best grade of *Bromus "Home Grown" Brand*, we guarantee to come under the Pure Seed Law of the state of North Dakota. Our other brands we do not guarantee, but prefer to sell on sample. Read our Guarantee on inside page of front cover. Prices: "Home Grown" brand, \$12.00 per Cwt.; Fancy, \$10.00; Fair, \$8.00; Poor, \$6.50. Sold in sealed bags only. All prices subject to change without notice.

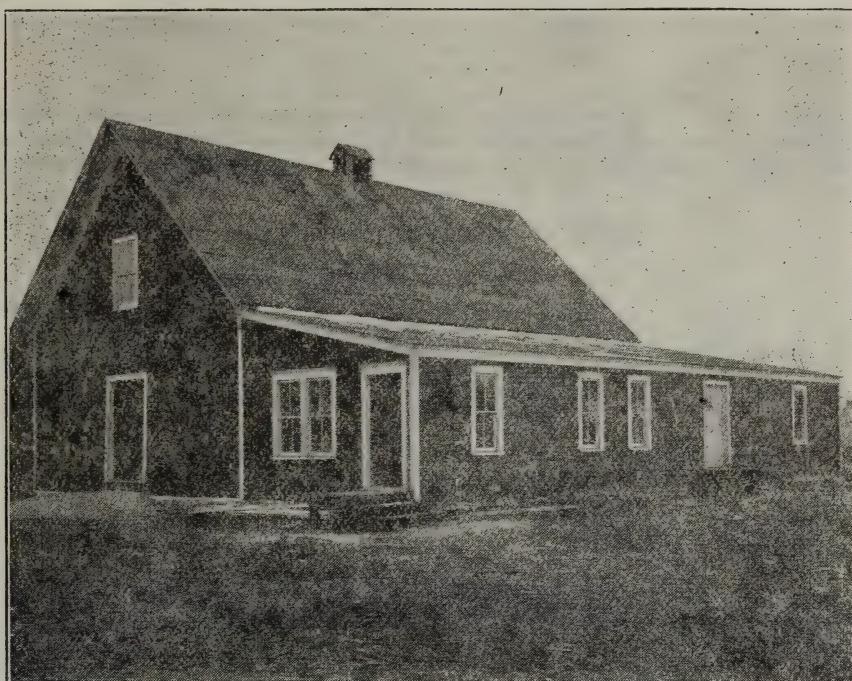
WESTERN RYE GRASS or SLENDER WHEAT GRASS.

This grass was selected and originated by Prof. J. H. Shepperd, of the North Dakota Agricultural College and is a very valuable grass for pasture and hay purposes on very light soil. It will thrive readily on the poorer soils of our localities, giving a profitable supply of hay and grass. It withstands dry weather, perfectly immune from injury by frost. The seed of this grass is heavier than *Bromus Inermis*, and consequently, is much easier to seed with a drill. We handle only the best grade, consequently we guarantee same. Read our guarantee on inside page of front cover.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Western Rye Grass, sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass, will stand dry conditions better than any other cultivated grass and for this reason it is coming to be grown in dry areas to provide hay. It is sown by hand or with a wheelbarrow seeder and on certain soils it is carefully mixed in with the grain in the drill box. It should be sown early in the season using 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre. To provide pasture it is sometimes sown with Brome Grass, sowing about six pounds of each per acre. The seed is mixed before sowing it. It must be cut promptly to make good hay, otherwise it becomes woody. It is a very hardy grass and is now considerably sown under semi-arid conditions. Price: \$12.00 per Cwt. Sold in sealed bags only. This price subject to change without notice.

MILLETS AND FORAGE CROPS.

Just a word about Millet. Millet like the human family, is made up of almost all colors, kinds and descriptions, good, bad and indifferent. We receive hundreds of letters every year, asking "What is the price of Millet", without any thought whatever about the quality. We wish to call attention to our success in the past in recommending nothing but the very best Southern German or Siberian Millet, where the forage crop is wanted. Every year we have gone into the new Southern countries and procured our stocks of Millet, as far south as possible and off from new land, free from foul seed. The result is, our better grades of millet will furnish from 50 to 75 per cent more of fodder per acre than the ordinary Millet sold. Your local dealer



General Office and Garden Seed House.

who buys his Millet from some Twin City dealer has no way of telling whether he is getting Southern Millet or South Dakota Millet. All of the Millet we quote as "Southern" Millet is grown South of the North line of Kansas, consequently it produces a fine quality of luxuriant forage. It takes money to pay freight and time to look up this quality of Millet, consequently, we have to quote a higher price than a seedmen who do not stake their reputation on their product as we do. The better grades of our Millet may seem high, but they are the cheaper in the end. The crop yields a great deal more than repays the extra amount put into the seed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

More weed seed has been introduced into the Northwest in cheap inferior Millets than from all other sources combined. Owing to the care we take with the selection of our Millets we guarantee them to conform with our guarantee on the inside cover page of this catalog. We guarantee our best grades. If you wish us to compete with the cheaper Millets we will gladly furnish you prices and samples of cheaper grades, but will not guarantee anything but the better grades named above.

MILLET.

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): Millet is frequently sown as a catch crop, that is, as a crop that follows or precedes some other crop grown the same season. It is grown for hay, for seed, and for burial in the soil. It prefers a moist, humus and strong soil of fine pulverization. Slough soils, when drained have high adaptation for its growth. It may be best sown from the corn planting season on until the middle of June. It is important that the soil shall be made fine and that the moisture shall be retained sufficient to sprout the seed. Frequently it is sown broadcast but is better put in with the drill. From two to four pecks are sown per acre. The former is the usual amount sown but more is sown to make fine hay. From one to two inches will be deep enough for burial, except when moisture is further down. The Hungarian and German Millets are the favorite varieties in the Northwest for hay, and the Siberian and Broom Corn varieties, called Hog Millet, for seed. In the

Northwestern states the best crops are usually grown from seed brought from states further South. For green manure, the crop is buried at the heading out stage.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We wish you to be sure and read our Guarantee on the inside page of First cover. We wish to call attention to the fact that we guarantee the quality of our best Millets under the conditions of this guarantee. Cheaper grades of Millet are not so guaranteed.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET.

This Millet is called Golden from its extreme golden color. When it is of a dirty color the purchaser may make up his mind that it is grown too far north to be recommended to him for planting. The rich golden colored seed is what produces the big hay crop. This grows very rank and is one of the best varieties for hay on account of its being so sweet, palatable and nutritious. On good rich soil it will make a growth of four feet, and tho the hay may seem coarse yet it is so tender that if it is cut at the right stage, when in full bloom, even hogs will eat the hay greedily. Four or five tons to the acre is an ordinary yield of Southern Millet. Price: Extra fine sample Southern Grown Millet per bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushel lots, \$1.45; 20 bushel lots, \$1.40. Choice Southern German Millet, very good but not equal to the above in quality or uniform size of seed; one bushel, \$1.35; 10 bushel lots, \$1.30; 20 bushel lots \$1.25. Fair Southern German Millet, one bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushel lots, \$1.20; 20 bushel lots, \$1.15. Sold in sealed bags only. All prices subject to change without notice.

COMMON GERMAN MILLET.

Not grown so far South and will not produce as large a crop as Southern Millet. Price: Choice, one bushel, \$1.30; 10 bushel lots, \$1.25; 20 bushel lots, \$1.20. Fair one bushel, \$1.10; 10 bushel lots, \$1.05; 20 bushel lots, \$1.00. In sealed bags only. All prices on Millet subject to change without notice.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

This dark gray seed grown very extensively throughout the Northwest. This Millet is possibly as widely known as any Millet grown for hay. It is especially valuable as it requires but a very short season to make a fine crop. The hay is very nutritious and on this account is considered one of the best of forage crops. It will often produce a good crop, sown as late as July first. Hungarian Millet does not grow as coarse and rank as the two above named varieties but the yield is easily from two to four tons per acre, an average crop. The hay is heavy, of the very best quality and is greedily eaten by all kinds of live stock. Price, Choice, one bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushel lots, \$1.45; 20 bushel lots, \$1.40. Fair, one bushel, \$1.40; 10 bushels, \$1.35; 20 bushels, \$1.30. Prices subject to change without notice.

SIBERIAN MILLET.

Siberian Millet is of a distinct variety. The seed is of a bright orange color. The heads are about the same size and formation as the common Millets. It stools heavily. This millet is a very heavy yielder and the hay is of exceptionally fine quality. Yields from 40 to 50 bushels of seed per acre. Price: Choice Southern Siberian Millet, one bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushel lots, \$1.45; 20 bushel lots, \$1.40. Fair, one bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushel lots, \$1.20; 20 bushel lots, \$1.15. In sealed bags only. Write for prices in larger quantities. Prices subject to change without notice.

BROOM CORN MILLET.

Commonly known as Hog Millet. The greatest yielder of all Millets. Contains as good feeding value as corn. Yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. This Millet will mature in from 50 to 65 days in this latitude. Seed especially adapted for feeding steers and hogs when ground. It is rather too coarse for hay. Our Broom Corn Millet stocks are grown in the North, consequently, will mature seed without fail. We recommend this to purchasers who want a large yield per acre of valuable feed.

Sold in sealed bags only. Price: Choice, one bushel, \$1.35; 10 bushel lots, \$1.25; 20 bushel lots, \$1.30. Fair, one bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushel lots, \$1.20; 20 bushel lots, \$1.15.

EARLY FORTUNNE MILLET.

Similar in characteristics to Broom Corn Millet, excepting it is of a beautiful dark red color. Has an especially distinguished appearance. Very early maturing, as it will often head in from 25 to 35 days. Yields a very heavy crop of fodder or seed. It may be fed to all kinds of stock without injury, even when cut so late that the seed has formed. Price: Choice, one bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushel lot, \$1.45; 20 bushel lot, \$1.40. Fair, one bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushel lot, \$1.20; 20 bushel lot, \$1.15. Sold in sealed bags only.

JAPANESE MILLET.

Also Known as Billion Dollar Grass. This is a particular type of Millet; grows very high, from six to nine feet, makes excellent hay of high feeding value. Price: very high, from six to nine feet, makes excellent hay of high feeding value. Sold in sealed bags only. Price: one pound, 20 cents; 10 pounds, 8 cents; 50 pounds, 50 cents; 100 pounds, 5 cents.



Prof. Shaw and Helpers Selecting Peas.

Field Peas

Culture (By Prof. Thos. Shaw): The Field Pea, usually spoken of as the Canadian Field Pea, will grow well over the entire Northwest if properly sown, and like the clovers it enriches the soil while it is growing. It prefers a loam soil well impregnated with clay. Light sandy soils produce too little straw and slough soil too much. Two methods of growing are adopted. By the first, the seed is buried as deeply in fall plowed land as the drill will bury it. By the second, the seed is drilled in near the surface, on unplowed land and the land is then plowed to the depth of say five inches. In both instances the land is well harrowed while the peas are, say two or more inches short of the surface of the ground. About two bushels of seed per acre are sown of the small variety and from two and one-half to three bushels of the Marrowfat varieties. There is not much difference in the yields of those that are white, blue, green or gray. The crop may be harvested with the horse rake, but the work is very much better done by using the pea harvester attachment on the field mower. It may also be harvested by swine where it has grown.

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS.

The Great Soil Restorer.

No wheat farm is complete without a liberal acreage of field peas. The nitrogen gathering quality in this plant is great, consequently, preparing the land better than anything else for subsequent crops of wheat.

On many farms that have had continual grain cropping field peas should take an important part. They are not only one of the greatest feeds, when matured for stock but also furnish exceptionally good pasture for sheep, cattle and swine. When desired to use field peas for pasture one bushel of peas, one-half bushel of oats, one-half bushel of barley should be sown together.

Besides an immense amount of high grade feed raised per acre, the restoring of the soil of a pea crop is beneficial. No forage plant restores the soil so rapidly or thoroughly as field peas. When a stand of alfalfa is especially desired, a crop of field peas prior to the sowing of alfalfa is the best preparation possible. Prices: One bushel, \$2.50; 10 bushel lot, \$2.40; 20 bushel lot, \$2.30. Sold in sealed bags only.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Culture: While rape will grow on any kind of soil that is rich and free from alkali it grows best on a loam or muck soil rich in vegetable matter. It may be sown any time after the ground has ceased to freeze in the spring and on until mid-summer. It may be sown broadcast on land rich and clean at the rate of three to four pounds of seed per acre. On other land it is better to sow it in rows 24 to 30 inches distant, at the rate of one to two pounds per acre. When thus sown a drill is used and cultivation should be given the same as for field roots. Thinning is not necessary. The seed is buried one to two inches deep. This crop makes the best of grazing for cattle, sheep and swine. It is ready to graze in six to eight weeks from the time of sowing and two crops may sometimes be grown in one season.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

The Great Feed for Swine, Fattening Feed for Sheep, Plenty of Feed for Cattle.

There is possibly nothing that can be planted on the land that will yield so much valuable feed per acre as Dwarf Essex Rape. We have obtained our stocks of Dwarf Essex Rape direct from the old country from the very best growers. We buy this rape of the very best quality we can get, knowing that it makes a great difference to our customers. The difference between the best grade of rape and the poorest is very great when the outcome of the crop is mentioned. With the welfare of our customers in view, we have laid in a stock of this rape that cannot be excelled. Sold in sealed bags only. Price: One pound, 11 cents; 10 pounds, 10 cents; 25 pounds, 9 cents; 50 pounds, 8 cents; 100 pounds, 7 1-2 cents; 224 pounds, 7 cents. Write for special prices in large lots. This price subject to change without notice.

ALFALFA.

The Coming Forage Crop of North Dakota.

The writer for five years has been very conservative about Alfalfa in this Northwestern country, but after 5 years of close observation we make the following prediction that alfalfa is to be the coming forage crop of this Northwest. We arrive at this conclusion after 5 years of careful study. It is our desire to be very conservative in recommending anything new in the seed line. But the time has come now when we know beyond a doubt that alfalfa is going to be a success in North Dakota. Note what O. O. Churchill, of the Agricultural College of North Dakota, says about it. "Alfalfa cannot be too strongly endorsed for any part of North Dakota outside of the Red River Valley, on account of its great drought resisting and high feeding value alfalfa will produce satisfactory amount of forage when other plants fail. For this reason every farmer should give alfalfa a trial. For cattle or sheep feed alfalfa is fully superior to any other hay that can be grown. I would strongly advise starting in a small way. There is no question but what this valuable crop can be grown, as small fields are seen growing in all parts of the state."

O. O. Churchill's letter in full, on alfalfa, will be gladly sent upon request.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

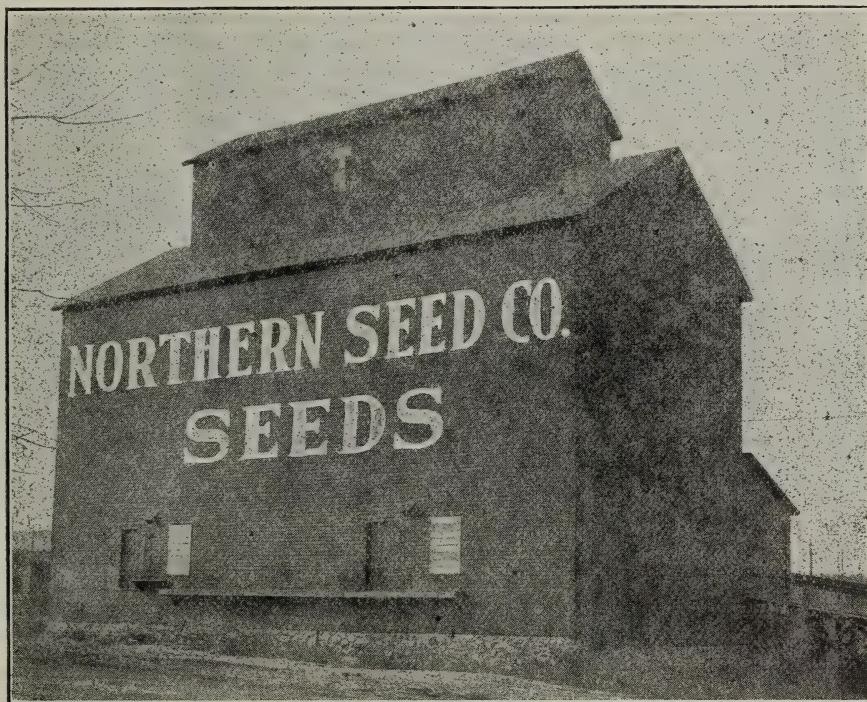
Alfalfa will grow best on bottom lands that are sandy in texture and with water not far distant from the surface, and on uplands with a clay subsoil that is reasonably porous. The ground on which it is sown should first be made rich with farmyard manure.

This crop is best sown on land summer fallowed the previous year or that has grown a crop of potatoes, corn or field roots. The ground should be kept well stirred near the surface until well on in May or early June. The seed may be sown by hand, but is better buried with a drill to the depth of 1 to 2 inches. From 12 to 15 lbs. of seed are sown per acre. When the plants are from 8 to 10 inches high, they are frequently cut off, weeds and plants, with the mower set high and the cut portion left on the ground as a mulch. The yield is improved by judicious disking every spring. The crop should last for several years when once established. If the soil needs inoculating, this may be done in the same way as clover is inoculated. See page 36.

We have procured our stocks of alfalfa in Montana. Our Turkestan alfalfa we have procured from the old country. We handle nothing but the best grades of alfalfa, unless the cheaper grades are asked for. Sold in sealed bags only.

Prices.—Fancy Montana Grown Alfalfa 30 lbs. and less 24 cts. 60 lbs., up to 200 lbs. 22 cts; 200 lbs. and over 21 cts. 1000 lbs. and over 20 cts. This price subject to change without notice.

We guarantee our best grades of alfalfa to come under the pure seed law of North Dakota, according to the provisions of our guarantee on inside page of front cover.



Our Elevator for Storing Wheat, Flax, Oats, Etc.

Cereals

It is with pleasure that we inform our friends and customers that the Cereal Department of our seed business we have enlarged since last season, putting in the most improved machinery for cleaning and preparing our product. In this branch of our business all of our grades we guarantee to come within the provisions of the Pure Seed Law of North Dakota. Read our guarantee on inside page of first cover. We do not list these varieties with the expectation of selling the farmer his entire seed, for the reason it would not be practical for him to sow his entire acreage with seed at the price we are compelled to ask. The care and attention we put into growing these varieties, the time and money it takes to clean and prepare them for market compels us to ask a very

much higher price than the regular market for them. Nevertheless, we are putting them out for less money than any other seedsmen are putting out seeds of equal quality. We do not undertake to spring any phenominal varieties, something that was never heard of before, and something that will yield enormously, for the reason, we think our customers are thinking men and know that the claims made in some seed catalogs are not true. We put out only such seed as is recommended by the experimental station of our state and which have been tried and proven satisfactory.

SPRING WHEAT.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Spring wheat like winter wheat will grow well on nearly all the soils of the Northwest, when they are put in proper condition, but it has highest adaption to medium loams. The brown soils of the Mountain bench lands are especially well adapted to the growth of all kinds of wheat. On new prairie say from three to five crops may be taken in succession without serious injury to the land. On old land the plan is not good which takes more than two crops in succession from the same land. In the rotation spring wheat does well on summerfallow, after a crop of corn, potatoes or field roots that have been kept clean, after a crop of peas and on timothy or clover sod. In some areas the best results are obtained from spring plowing, but usually better results will follow plowing the land to at least a reasonable depth in the fall. After corn, potatoes or field roots, the land should be disked but not plowed and in all instances the seed bed should be well worked up. The amounts of seed to sow should run from 6 to 3 pecks, the latter amount being sown in semi-arid areas. The seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring, and is usually preferably buried to about 3 inches, using a press drill. The Durum or Macaroni varieties are best adapted to dry areas. In such areas they yield much more than the other varieties. About one more peck of seed should be used.

MACARONI OR DURUM.

Macaroni wheat is too wellknown in this locality at the present time to need any comments from us. It is a variety by itself, very hard, large kernel, heavy yielding wheat. Macaroni wheat has been out yielding all other varieties of wheat throughout the state under similar conditions. Sold in sealed bags only. Price, \$1.15. Price subject to change without notice.

VELVET CHAFF WHEAT.

Velvet Chaff is a new wheat that was brought out several years ago and when first brought into this state milled very poorly, but now it has attained the characteristics of our hard wheat and is very much improved. Our growers report to us that the yield is from 20 to 25 per cent more than the average Blue Stem fields in the same locality. This wheat is certainly a very fine looking wheat and will make a great mixing wheat in the future. Sold in sealed bags only. Price, \$1.25. Price subject to change without notice.

Important Notice.

Owing to the scramble for Velvet Chaff wheat last season there was a great deal of wheat sold in this locality as Velvet Chaff that did not deserve the name, consequently, there will be a great deal of seed put on the market as Velvet Chaff, which is not Velvet Chaff at all. Our stocks are reliable and if we ship them to you, you can rely that it is the genuine article.

OUR NORTH DAKOTA SPECIAL. GOLDEN VALLEY HARD WHEAT.

General Amasa P. Peake, President of our Company, and one of the best business men, and well known farmers of our state, for several years has been observing and studying a special kind of wheat that is raised in the Western part of our state. This wheat is what has made the famous Occident flour, made by the Russel-Miller Milling Company and sells for 10 cents per Cwt. higher in the East than any other flour in existence. This wheat in its native locality yields from 25 to 35 bushels per acre and will

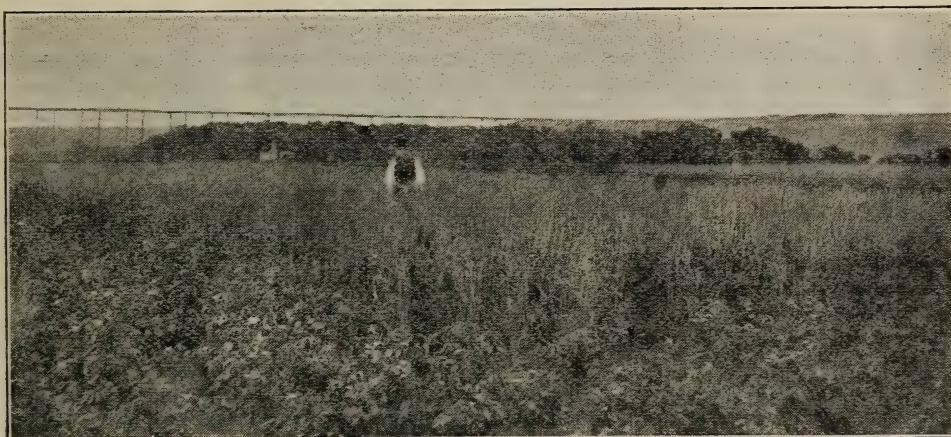
weigh from 62 to 64 lbs. to the bushel. We have made special effort to get splendid stocks of this wheat and think we have been successful. It is grown on the heavy clay soils of the Western part of the state, practically in the Golden Valley, hence its name. It makes an excellent change of seed for any portion of the state. Sold in sealed bags only. Price, \$1.35 per bushel. Ask for prices in larger quantities. Price subject to change without notice.

MINNESOTA NO. 63 FIFE WHEAT.

This is one of the best varieties of wheat that the Minnesota Experimental Station has put out in recent years. The heads are long, the kernels plump, straw of medium height and of great strength, is not inclined to lodge. The yield of this wheat at the Minnesota Experimental Station the last three years has been over 2 to 4 bushels more than the average yields of wheat. Sold in sealed bags only. Price, \$1.25 per bushel. Price subject to change without notice.

NO. 169 BLUE STEM WHEAT.

This variety originated in the Minnesota Experimental Station and is an especially good yielding wheat. The yields have been considerable larger than the ordinary varieties of wheat. Sold in sealed bags only. Price \$1.30 per bushel. Price subject to change without notice.



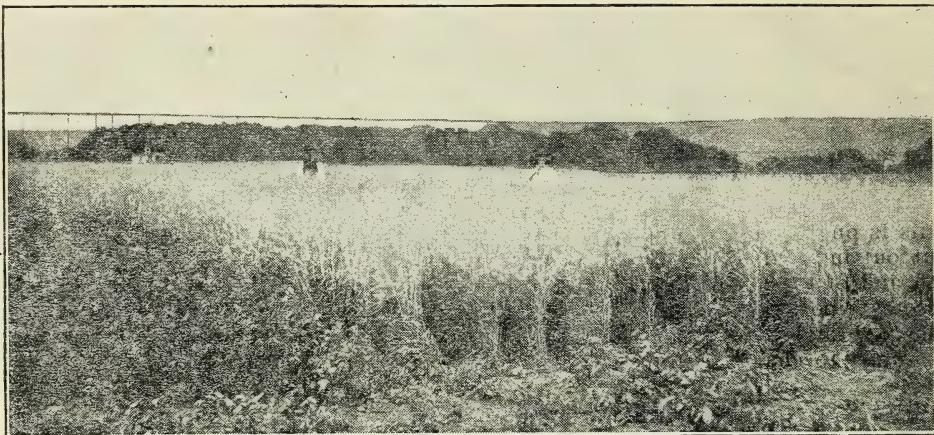
Red Fife Wheat.

HOME GROWN RED FIFE WHEAT.

We have had grown for us this year the best stocks of Red Fife Spring wheat that it has ever been our good fortune to obtain. It will weigh over 60 lbs. to the bushel. It is very plump, well colored, free from foul seed of any kind and a good sized berry for the variety. This wheat was grown in the extreme Northwestern part of the state on new land and consequently will make an excellent change of seed for those who wish a hard variety of wheat. Sold in sealed bags only. Price, \$1.30 per bushel. Price subject to change without notice.

OUR PEDIGREED "HOME GROWN" BLUE STEM.

This variety of wheat is the very best of its kind obtainable. One of our fields went as high as 31 bushels per acre last year. This wheat has an extremely strong straw, no beards, fine color, very large berry, will weigh 60 lbs. and upwards to the bushel. It is one of the best yielding spring wheats in existence, and is also one of the best milling wheats. Sold in sealed bags only. Price, \$1.25 per bushel. Price subject to change without notice.



Prof. Shaw Selecting Some of Our Field Grains.

WINTER WHEAT.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Winter wheat will grow in almost any kind of soil possessed of a reasonable amount of plant food. Nearly all the soils of the prairies and also the soils of the bench lands of the west are eminently adapted to its growth. The chief hazard to the crop is from winter killing when the ground is bare or from being thrown out through the ground heaving by alternations of freezing and thawing in the spring. This however seldom happens on the prairie or bench soils. From the Eastern border of the Red River Valley to the Cascade Mountains, winter wheat should be sown on summer-fallow or drilled in between the rows of a crop of corn or on unplowed stubble land, barley preferred. If sown on breaking, the ground should be broken early and deeply and given much disking and harrowing. It should be sown in the Northwestern states from August 1st to September 1st, according to the distance North. It is best sown deeply, as deep as 3 to 4 inches and on firm ground, with a press drill. Where sown in standing corn a one horse drill is used. The corn stalks when the crop is cut, like the stubbles of grain will hold the snow. This crop properly grown should do well in all the Northwest. The best variety to sow is the Turkey Red, sometimes known as the Alberta Red and the Minnesota Reliable, also, Dakota Golden Chaff. From 6 to 3 pecks should be sown per acre, according to the soil and climate conditions. Under very dry conditions 3 pecks are enough, and increase may be made as the climate becomes more moist and the soil is less well prepared.

HOME GROWN RED WINTER WHEAT.

We have, probably, the purest stocks of Turkey Red Winter wheat in existence. Two years ago we got this wheat for our grower and had it planted in Central Montana under dry land conditions. We not only found it practically true to type, but a good yielding wheat, and superior from a milling standpoint to the average winter wheat, which has been sold for seed in this locality in the past. Sold in sealed bags only. Price, \$1.35 per bushel. Price subject to change without notice.

WINTER AND SPRING RYE.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Rye is one of the most hardy, if not the most hardy of all cereals grown. It is of the winter and spring varieties. Winter rye will succeed on soils that would not sustain wheat. No cereal can gather food so rapidly from the soil, because it will grow on nearly all classes of soils. But like other crops it gives better yield as the soil improves. It will grow on sandy loams, even on soil that will lift with the wind. Rye

is grown for the grain or to provide pasture or to bury as green manure. Winter rye may be sown from mid-summer onward, but it is always preferable to sow it early enough to make a good stand before winter. Should it become too strong it may be grazed. It is sometimes drilled into the stubble of a previous crop. Spring rye is preferably sown as soon as the soil will do to work, but may be sown on until June 1st. When preparing the land a firm, fine and moist seed bed should be sought. From 10 to 6 pecks of seed should be drilled in and put down to moist soil, even though 4 inches down, but a less depth will usually answer better. The heavy seeding is for pasture or green manure. When buried this should be done before it has passed the heading out stage. When grazed in the spring, other crops may follow. Rye will lodge less than any other cereal, unless speltz.

SPRING RYE.

An excellent feed for all kinds of stock, especially good for hog pasture or sheep feed. We have excellent stocks of Spring Rye, which we quote as follows—

1 bushel, \$1.10, 5 bushels, \$1.00, 10 bushels, 95 cents. Sold in sealed bags only. This price subject to change without notice.

NORTHERN SEED COMPANY'S OATS.

There is no crop on the farm to which so much damage is done to the balance of the farm through noxious weed seed as through oats. The oat crop is generally fed on the farm, and consequently, the noxious weed seed are scattered to every nook and corner. Every farmer should be very particular to sow the cleanest of seed oats and sow it on his cleanest land, so that the horse feed will be free from noxious weeds of any kind. We do not list any marvelous, new (?) varieties. We leave that to the Eastern and Southern seedsmen and we sometimes think that it must be necessary for them to prevaricate and misrepresent their stocks of seed oats in order to sell them. With us, we are only listing tried varieties recommended by the Experimental station. We know from our own experience that these varieties are successful in this locality. It is not necessary for us to give any cash prizes in order to get large yields from our seed oats. Our stocks are as good as it is possible to breed and select, and in selling them we do not intend to resort to the misrepresentations that are made in a great many seed catalogs. We guarantee our oats to come within the provisions of the North Dakota Seed Law (See inside page of front cover.)

OATS

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Oats can gather food better than any other cereals, hence they are grown almost anywhere in the rotation. They can be grown on a wide variety of soils, but the yield increases up to a certain limit with increasing richness in the soil. They may be given to varieties that are stiff in the straw. Oats do better on gumbo soils than other crops. Where the season for growth is short, the early varieties should be preferred, tho' they yield less than many of the later varieties. The crop should be sown early, preferably on fall plowed land and usually is best put in with a press drill to the depth of 1½ to 3 inches. The amount of seed called for will vary from 10 pecks to 4 pecks. Usually the former amount is called for when the crop is grown for hay. The latter is sown under semi-aird conditions. Some of the black varieties are very prolific but they do not sell so well in the market as white oats.

EXTRA EARLY NORTH DAKOTA.

This oat is a specially early oat, has been bred and selected from the old Lincoln oat, its earliness intensified and anyone wishing an early oat, we heartily recommend it. It is a long slender oat, strong straw, practically rust proof, and has given our customers excellent satisfaction. We have gotten this oat so it will ripen almost as early as the wild oats and in time we hope to make it earlier. Sold in sealed bags only.

Price: 1 bu. 95 cts., 10 bu. 90 cts., 20 bu. 85 cts. This price subject to change without notice.

IMPROVED WHITE RUSSIAN OATS.

A main crop oat. These oats are too well known to take up space in description here, unless it is to remind our customers that they are practically rust proof, that they are a long white oat, very heavy, strong straw, not liable to lodge. Sold in sealed bags only.

Price: 1 bu. 95 cts., 10 bu. 90 cts., 20 bu. 85 cts. This price subject to change without notice.

SELECT SWEDISH OATS.

This is an oat imported from Sweden several years ago and has proved very satisfactory for main crop here in North Dakota. It is a very heavy oat often weighing 44 to 45 lbs. per bushel and a very good yielding oat. The grain is a plump berry of high feeding value, comparatively light husk and has stood at the head of the standard oats for several years. Sold in sealed bags only.

Price: 1 bu. 95 cts., 10 bu. 90 cts., 20 bu. 85 cts. This price subject to change without notice.

SASKATCHEWAN SIBERIAN OATS.

Owing to the great amount of wild oats that are prevailing in the seed stocks of the Northwest, we have decided to give our customers seed oats of first class quality that do not have wild oats in them. Consequently, we have gone to Saskatchewan and laid in a supply of oats raised in that Province. They are a very heavy, white oat, growing with a spreading panicle and to anyone wishing a direct change of seed, we would recommend them. They weigh from 40 to 45 lbs. per bu. and are absolutely clean. Sold in sealed bags only.

Price: 1 bu. 85 cts., 10 bu. 80 cts., 20 bu. 75 cts. This price subject to change without notice.

BLACK BEAUTY OATS.

We have procured a stock of Black Beauty oats, knowing that when our customers come to know the advantage of the black oat they will be raised quite generally here. They yield very heavy in this climate and the feeding value is very high. Sold in sealed bags only. Price: 1 bu. \$1.05 cts., 10 bu. 90 cts., 20 bu. 85 cts. This price subject to change without notice.

BARLEY.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Barley prefers a loam soil well stored with vegetable matter, sandy soils when fertilized will grow a good superior quality of barley, but when not fertilized the crop will be light. On slough land it is apt to lodge. The best crops will usually follow summer-fallow or a cultivated crop but such areas are commonly reserved for wheat. It is usually made to follow wheat, oat, or flax. The six rowed varieties yield rather the best, but some of the two rowed varieties, notably the Chevalier, stand high for malting. The aim should be to make the seed bed firm for barley as for other grain and sow it as a rule just after the season for sowing wheat. But as barley is sometimes grown partly with a view to aid in destroying weeds, under Northwestern conditions reasonably productive crops may be looked for when sown as late as the middle of June. When it is thus sown it is of course on spring plowed land which should be at once rolled preferably with a corrugated roller or a subsurface packer, and harrowed to keep in the moisture. From 7 to 4 pecks of seed should be sown per acre to the depth of 2 to 3 inches and preferably with a press drill. For malting, barley should be cut promptly, shocked and capped, in order to preserve the bright color of the grain.

Manshury Barley, a standard six row barley has been on the market several years and has been found to be superior to any other six rowed barley in existence. We have been particular in getting our stocks pure and know that they are as good as can be obtained. The high feeding value of this barley combined with the malting properties

make it especially desirable. Price: 1 bu. \$1.00, 10 bu. 90 cts., 20 bu. 85 cts. Price subject to change without notice.

BEARDLESS BARLEY.

Beardless barley is a great yielding barley. It is beardless as its name signifies. The advantage of beardless barley is, that it is easily handled, not so disagreeable to thresh, and is better to feed to stock than the other varieties. The yield is often 40 to 50 bushels. The brewing properties of this barley are very good. Price: 1 bu. \$1.05, 10 bu. 95 cts., 20 bu. 85 cts. Price subject to change without notice.

HULLESS BARLEY.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

This crop is proving of much value when grown in the dry areas of the Western Dakotas and on the benches of the Mountain States, but does not yield so well as the malting barleys where the rainfall is plentiful. It is beardless and hulless and weighs 60 lbs. to the bushel. It makes excellent food for live stock and as it ripens very early it escapes drought and heat, more than other crops. It grows best on loam soils that have much power to retain their moisture. It should be sown early, and preferably on summer-fallow land, or after corn, potatoes or field roots. Under dry conditions from 3 to 4 pecks of seed per acre will suffice and it is best sown with a press drill and to the depth of 2 to 3 inches. In some instances it is cut a little under ripe for hay for sheep and other live stock. It is sown in other instances to provide pasture for swine who feed upon it in all stages of growth. The white variety stands up the best.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY.

Dakota's Future Feed.

It is Hulless and Beardless.

Its value is inestimable to everyone who feeds stock.

It makes excellent lard and pork.

It is an enormous yielder. Yields well even on poor land.

Weighs 60 lbs. to the measured bushel.

Matures very early.

White hulless barley is not for malting, but there is no barley raised that can compare with it for feeding value, earliness and yield. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days, according to the soil and climate. Grown with oats it makes excellent horse feed or is very valuable in that capacity fed alone. It is often grown for hay purposes. When grown for hay it should be cut before it ripens, while the straw is yet green. \$9.20, 50 bu. 90 cents per bu. Sold in sealed bags only. Ask for prices in larger quantities. This price subject to change without notice. (See our guarantee on inside page of front cover.)

SPELTZ.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

Speltz, grown usually to provide food for live stock is adapted to conditions where the rain fall is light and the climate severe. Nearly all the varieties of speltz are sown in the spring and should be sown as soon as the ground will do to work. Good crops are grown in the Mississippi Basin, but the best results on the whole have been obtained under semi-arid conditions. The crop may be given almost any place in the rotation, it furnishes a valuable grain for all kinds of live stock, and has special adaptation for horses as a substitute for oats. The land is usually plowed for speltz in the fall. The grain is best sown with the drill. The quantities of seed to sow are about the same as for rye, that is from 10 pecks down to 6. The large amounts are for moist conditions of soil. When over-ripe, the heads may break readily as in the case of barley while being harvested.

The uses that speltz can be put too are too numerous to mention. Suffice it is to say there is no crop that grows out of the ground in North Dakota that yields a greater number of pounds of seed per acre than speltz. It is good feed for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It yields from 40 to 60 bus. per acre, according to conditions. It withstands dry weather, still wet weather does not injure the crop. Rust and smut do not affect it in the least. The straw is of higher value than either oat or wheat straw.

If you have never raised speltz, you should certainly try a small acreage the coming year. Sold in sealed sacks only. Price: 1 bu. \$1.00, 3 bu. \$2.90, 6 bu. \$5.70, 10 bu. \$9.20, 50 bu. 90 cents per bu. Ask for prices in larger quantities. This price subject to change without notice. (See our guarantee on inside page of front cover.)



Prof. Shaw Keeping Our Premost Flax Pure.

Flax

In years gone by it was possible to grow flax on any kind of soil and most any kind of a season, but that time is past, and now the farmer who is particular about his land and seed, gets a good flax crop, while the farmer who is indifferent to these two items, as a rule, gets a very poor crop. We have put forward our best efforts to get the very best stocks of seed flax. We guarantee our seed flax according to our guarantee on inside page of front cover.

Culture: By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

The climate and soil conditions of the Northwest are specially adapted to the growing of flax for the seed. This crop prefers a loam soil with considerable of a clay element in it. Nearly all the soils of the prairies are especially well adapted to the growth with much success on new breaking either spring plowed or of the previous year, the former being preferred. It also grows well on a timothy or clover sod. As a rule there should be an interval of not less than 5 to 6 years between crops of flax. It pays to make a fine pulverization where flax is to be grown. The seed should usually be treated with formaldehyde before sowing it, to avoid the hazard of flax wilt. The crop may be best sown with a drill, and should not be buried more than 1 to 2 inches deep in average soils. A smooth seed bed tends much to facilitate the reaping as the straw is relatively short. From 2 to 3 pecks of seed are usually sown, the former quantity being sown under dry conditions.

PREMOS FLAX NO. 25.

This flax cannot be too highly recommended. It has been tried out by the best authorities and found to be the best yielding flax known.

This flax was originated at the Minnesota Experimental Station, it is a type by itself and experiments at the Minnesota and also at the North Dakota Stations show that the yield is 3 to 5 bushels more per acre than ordinary flax. Sold in sealed bags only. Price: 1 bu. \$2.30, 10 bu. \$2.25, 20 bu. \$2.20. This price subject to change without notice.

WILT PROOF FLAX.

We have been fortunate in securing a limited amount of flax that traces direct to the Wilt Proof flax that was put out by the North Dakota Experimental Station. This

flax was bred by Prof. H. L. Bolley with the idea of wilt resistance in view. He has been successful inasmuch that practical farmers claim that on wilt infected ground they get a good yield from this flax whereas the common flax will be infected by the wilt to the extent of 60% to 75%. We would advise you to place your orders very early on this variety as our stocks are very light. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50, 10 bu. \$2.40, 20 bu. \$2.35. Price subject to change without notice.

Just a word about Wilt Proof Flax. A great deal of flax will be sold this coming year as wilt proof, which is nothing more than common flax, relying on the words "Wilt Proof" to sell it. Our stocks trace direct to the Agricultural College and will be sold under a bonified statement from the grower. Anyone furnishing you Wilt Proof Flax without a like statement is merely taking your money for nothing.

CLEAN WESTERN DAKOTA FLAX.

Owing to the large demand we have had for clean flax that was raised upon sod, we have put in large stocks of this flax that we know was first crop off from sod. It is very clean and has not been infected by diseased ground whatever. The average sower of flax will readily see that this is a great advantage. We are prepared to furnish this flax in bushel lots of car load lots as our customers desire. On this variety write for prices in carload lots. Price: 10 bu. \$2.20, 20 bu. \$2.15, 50 bu. up \$2.10. In sealed bags only. Price subject to change without notice.

Nursery Department



A Block of Norway Poplars.

The people of North Dakota are today busy making the wide, open prairies into beautiful homes: homes surrounded by spreading shade trees, fruit trees and flowers. These furnish protection from the hot sun of summer and from the blizzards of winter, supply fruit for the table and flowers for the door yard. Our people are making homes for themselves and their children.

Many planters have become discouraged because they have tried to grow trees raised in Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Missouri, but they winter killed because the season was too short to ripen them. But when they have planted trees and fruits that belong to our climate they have lived and grown. We know our trees grown at Valley City, on the open prairie will live; our fruit trees will bear and our flowers will bloom. **Our trees are acclimated.** Cheap trees are the most expensive kind after all, the money is thrown away. Remember this, you only buy a tree once! it lives for your whole lifetime. If you buy a tree that won't stand, you have lost your money, several years time and your patience. The first cost is a small part of a tree—you can't afford to take chances—it pays to get the best.

We know our trees are good, and so we guarantee them. We are the only mail order house that does this. Why can we do it? We know our trees are hardy and will grow! We will replace any stock that fails to grow, at half price, and take your word for it! We ask you to give us a trial. Make up a list of your wants and send us a trial order. Do it now before the season gets too late.

~~Remember we replace all stock that fails to grow any time within three years from time of planting, at one-half price.~~

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

ASH:—**Green.** This tree is by all means the first tree for general planting in North Dakota. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Box Elder, with proper cultivation it makes a splendid growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder.

BIRCH:—**European White.** It's chalky white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a very desirable lawn tree. Will stand almost any amount of cold if not too dry.

BIRCH:—**Cut Leaved.** This is one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn. It has a silvery white bark and with its red twigs, makes a striking contrast to the drooping leaves. It is perfectly hardy where it can obtain sufficient moisture.

BOX ELDER (Called also **Manitoba Maple**). This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. Its ability to withstand drought and cold will always make it popular in the Northwest. It is a splendid Nurse tree to plant alternately with Green Ash.

COTTONWOOD:—This is the pioneer tree of North Dakota and has been planted quite generally because of its rapid growth. It is a splendid tree when grown where it can have sufficient moisture after the first few years. It will not stand crowding hence it is a poor grove tree, but especially fine for drives. It will not stand as a Nurse tree, as it is fatal to other trees.

ELM, AMERICAN:—This tree is a native of North Dakota and of the Northwest. The Elm is by all means the leading shade tree for yard and street planting. It is not a satisfactory tree for grove planting, as it grows slow while small, and the seedlings are not very hard, but every grove and yard should have a few large specimens.

HACKBERRY:—A rugged hardy native tree, makes a large fine shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. There are many splendid specimens of the Hackberry growing native at Valley City.

LINDEN:—**Basswood.** A rapidly growing large sized tree with clusters of fragrant flowers. This has proven to be hardy and valuable in North Dakota. It makes a handsome shade, has valuable wood and is a coming favorite in the Northwest.

Maple:—**Soft.** This is a valuable tree in the Southeastern part of our state where it thrives and becomes the first of all quick growing shade trees. A very desirable tree if kept properly trimmed to avoid forks which are apt to spoil it. Its foliage is very beautiful.

MAPLE:—**Norway.** This is a very large tree resembling Sugar Maple, but the leaves are larger and thicker. It promises to be a tree of more value in the Northwest than the hard Maple.

POPLAR:—**Carolina.** One of the first trees for rapid quick effects. Because of its vigorous growth, it has been planted thruout the prairie region and on many of the streets of our cities. A good tree to plant where one desires quick effects.

POPLAR:—**Norway.** This is a tree not easily distinguished from the Carolina Poplar, but seems to be more hardy and produces a more valuable wood. This is thought by some to become the future timber of the Northwest.

BALSAM OR BALM OF GILEAD:—A handsome native with —htick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath.

WILLOW:—**Gray or White.** The most valuable groves in the State at the present time are undoubtedly composed of these trees. They can be grown much thicker upon the grounds than the cottonwood, and on the average soil will grow nearly as rapidly. Prof. Waldron of Fargo says, "They do not begin dying out at an early age as does the cottonwood. The timber is well suited for fuel and makes very good posts, especially when treated with creosote." When cut down, they will sprout up and grow much more rapidly than the first growth. This makes a never-ending growth. A tract of land planted with the White Willow should, at the end of ten or twelve years bring a yearly income of \$25.00 per acre.

WILLOW:—**Russian Golden.** A very valuable tree for windbreaks, makes a beautiful close and quick growing hedge. It is splendid to protect the other trees and keep out the drying winds. Two rows around a plantation will prove to be a great protection.

WILLOW:—**Laurel Leaved.** A hardy and valuable Willow planted for windbreak and hedges; a little slower in growth than the Russian Golden Willow. Its large glossy leaves are especially attractive and it retains its foliage long after the others are gone. It is preferred by many to the Russian Golden Willow.

WILLOW:—**Niobe.** Imported by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who gave it the name. It is a golden barked willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for this reason is of especial value to the Northwest where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. Try it, it will greatly please you.

WILLOW:—**Diamond.** This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is a native along the Missouri River, where it thrives well. Very profitable to grow for posts. The demand for it is increasing every year.

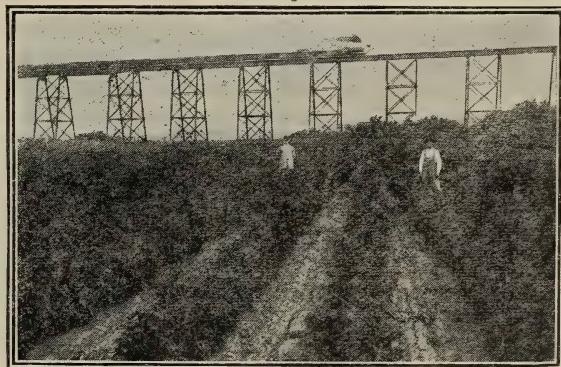
SEEDLINGS.

Ash, Box Elder, Elm, Soft Maple, Cottonwood, 8 to 12 in., \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000; 12 to 18 in., \$1.25 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

Ash, Box Elder, Golden Willow, White Willow, Russian Popular, Carolina Popular, Soft Maple, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000; 3 to 5 ft., \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000.

Laural Willow, Norway Popular, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 per 100; 3 to 5 ft., \$4.50 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00 per 100.

Carolina Popular, Golden Russian Willow, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00 per 100, \$75 per 1000.



A Field of Seedlings.

SHADE TREES.

Ash, Box Elder, Cottonwood, Carolina Poplar, Norway Poplar, Golden Willow, L. L. Willow, White Willow, Soft Maple, Balm Gilead, 5 to 6 ft., 1 25c, 12 \$2.50, 100 \$20.00; 6 to 8 ft., 1 50c, 12 \$5.00, 100 \$40.00; 8 to 10 ft., 1 75c, 12 \$7.50, 100 \$50.00; 10 to 12 ft., 1 90c, 12 \$9.00, 100 \$75.00.

Elm, White Birch, Black Walnut, Niobe Weeping Willow, 5 to 6 ft., 1 50c, 12 \$5.00; 6 to 8 ft., 1 75c, 12 \$7.50; 8 to 10 ft., 1 \$1.00 12 \$10.00; 10 to 12 ft., 1 \$1.25, 12 \$12.00.

Weeping Cut-Leaf Birch, Weeping Elm, Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

EVERGREENS.

Evergreens should be planted in the Northwest a great deal more than they are. There is nothing that makes as valuable a wind break, or gives as cheerful appearance to a home, especially in the winter time, as evergreens. A single row of evergreens are as effective a wind break as several rows of deciduous trees. A mistaken opinion exists that evergreens are hard to transplant. The truth is that they will be sure to grow if they are properly handled. We furnish full instructions with every shipment. Try a few on your place; nothing will give you more pleasure and satisfaction.

PINES.

(We list only those we think successfull for the prairies of the Northwest).

PONEROSA (Western Yellow or Blue Pine). A native of the Black Hills and West. Succeeds especially well on a dry soil. Lives with less moisture than any evergreen, except Red Cedar. It's hard to transplant, and hence has not become popular. A strong, stocky and rapid grower, when well established.

PINE—Dwarf Mountain. A dwarf variety, very attractive for lawns or parks. Very hardy and handsome. Does not make a large tree, and its breadth is as great as its height.

JACK PINE—One of the most rapid growers of all pines. It is extremely hardy, doing well on poor soils. Makes a good grove, but not very ornamental as single specimens.

SCOTCH PINE. The most durable of all pines for this section. A rapid grower, hardy, with heavy foliage, and makes a splendid belt. Our trees in the Nursery are doing finely.

8 to 12 in., 15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz; 12 to 18 in., 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz; 18 to 24 in., 40 cents each, \$4.00 per doz.

SPRUCE.

NORWAY SPRUCE—This tree is quite generally planted, rapid grower and makes a fine wind break where it has plenty of moisture, not suitable for dry regions and will not do well in Dakota outside of the Red River Valley

WHITE SPRUCE—A very beautiful tree for the lawn. A little slower grower than the Norway but a brighter green. Is much better adapted to withstand drouth.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE—This is one of the finest trees we have grown in our Nursery. It is a Black Hill form of the White Spruce. Is more hardy because it has become acclimated to the western country. Has not been planted very generally because it has been so expensive.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—This is the queen of evergreens and is especially well adapted to our climate. Its beautiful, deep blue color makes it very striking either among the green in summer or the snow drifts of winter. Isn't affected either by winter's cold or summer's drouth. Only about one out of 4 has the real deep blue and hence they are expensive. These Shiners, as they are called, command a higher price than any tree on the market.

Norway Spruce and White Spruce, 8 to 12 in., 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz; 12 to 18 in., 40 cents each, \$4.00 per doz; 18 to 24 in., 50 cents each, \$5.00 per doz.

Black Hill Spruce, 12 to 18 in., \$1.00, 18 to 24 \$1.50 (shipped with a ball of earth).
Blue Spruce, Shiners, 12 to 18 in., \$1.50, Green, 12 to 18 in., 75 cents each.

SMALL FRUITS

These are the most reliable of all fruits. What would home be without currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries; without currant jelly, mother's gooseberry pie, berries and cream. There is no excuse for any home in Dakota to be without all they can use of these delicious fruits. Spend a part of the money you now spend for dried apple sauce, and purchase bushes and you can raise all the fresh fruit you wish and also **save money**. This is the best investment you can make.

CURRENTS.

LONDON MARKET—This is by all means the best red berry for North Dakota. Is perfectly adapted to our soil, climate and conditions. Has proved to be the leading berry at the experimental farm of the old varieties. Strong, two year old bushes, \$2.50 per doz.

CHERRY CURRANT—This is a standard old variety. Well known to all, a splendid berry, acid flavor, excellent for making jelly. Strong two year old plants \$1.50 per dozen.

WHITE GRAPE CURRANT—A fine large, sweet variety. Still regarded the best of the white kinds. Makes a pretty, transparent jelly, \$2.00 per dozen.

PERFECTION CURRANT—A beautiful bright red variety of remarkable large size berry and bunch. Unlike many red berries it is a remarkably heavy berry. This is a new berry and is fast proving itself the best of all. Try it and you would not do

without it. The very best of the new things which has been developed in recent years. Select 2 year old plants \$2.75 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

PEARL:—By all means the leading Gooseberry for the Northwest. A newly developed fruit of remarkable hardiness and productiveness. Excellent for making pies. Be sure to have plenty of these in your garden. Strong 2 year old plants, \$3.00 per dozen. A seedling of the Downing.

DOWNING:—A light green, sweet and fine. A much larger variety than the Houghton and hence easier to pick and prepare for cooking or the market. Very popular with western planters. Strong, 2 year old plants \$2.75 per dozen.

HOUGHTON:—Berry red. A most reliable variety, very productive, perfectly hardy, of excellent quality but rather small berry. Strong, 2 year old plants \$2.75 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

IRON CLAD:—The only berry that has proved able to stand the heavy freezing of the Northwest winters without covering. Very productive, a large bright red berry of excellent flavor. It is fast becoming the leading berry for the Northwest. Elect rooted plants, \$1.50 per dozen.

KING:—This berry is second only to the Iron Clad and is the most popular berry in the Northwest today. This has largely replaced nearly all the other varieties such as the Cuthbert, Marlboro, etc. Vigorous rooted plants, \$1.00 per dozen.

COLUMBIAN:—Very large dark red or purple variety that is proving popular all over the country. Has large, strong canes easily covered. It doesn't throw up suckers as does the red varieties and hence is becoming popular. We especially recommend it. Vigorous rooted plants, \$1.75 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES:—We have not yet found a Blackberry which will stand this climate satisfactorily and hence we do not recommend them. We have arranged with a grower farther south to supply them and can furnish any who desire them at 50 cents per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

The first fruit of the season and the most popular of all. Hardy and easily grown if given proper care. There is no garden in North Dakota but what could easily have a splendid crop of this delicious fruit every season. By all means plant a bed of at least 200 plants at your earliest opportunity. 500 would be better.

SENATOR DUNLAP:—A variety that has made a wonderful record all over the Northwest. It is still the leading berry and gives the greatest satisfaction of any plant. Of large size, round form, red dark color, very firm and fine quality and the most satisfactory in productiveness we have ever tried. If you only plant one variety plant the Senator Dunlap.

WARFIELD:—This is very similar to the Dunlap, considered by some more productive. Many plant these in alternate rows with the Dunlap. Will not bear unless planted near some other variety.

BEDERWOOD:—An early berry of fine size, round form and red color. It is an excellent berry for immediate use but not good for shipment. A very reliable sort for home consumption.

Healthy, vigorous strawberry plants, carefully packed by express prepaid, 50 cents per 25, \$1.25 per hundred, \$10.00 per thousand.

PLUMS

The plums are easily first of all tree grown fruits for the Northwest. As hardy as a Cottonwood or Box Elder. Many varieties of plums are found growing wild along the banks of streams as far Northwest as upper Canada. There are many splendid orchards of these delicious plums growing in the Dakotas today. One horticulturist recently said no farm or village home even in North Dakota or Montana need be without this luscious fruit, which is easier raised in our climate than peaches in New Jersey, and commands a better price on the market. They will begin to bear in 2 or 3 years after planting and will bear abundantly each succeeding year.

All of our plums and cherries are grafted on hardy wild plum roots which makes them absolutely hardy in our climate.

DESOTA:—This seems to be still the leading variety and is indeed a hard one to surpass. Professor S. B. Green of the university Experiment station, Minnesota, says "The crop of plums borne on our DeSota trees was something astonishing. I wish every farmer in the state could have seen them." The fruit is a mottled light red with patches of yellow, flesh white form and suggestive of the peach. The danger of this tree is in the over-bearing. It is better to not allow all of the fruit to mature.



Compass Cherry, Two Years Old.

second year from planting and heavy yields each succeeding year. No garden is complete without some Compass Cherries.

APPLES

It has taken the farmers of North Dakota a long time to learn that they can raise corn and also apples with nearly as much success as the people of southern Minnesota. But the last few years have proved the truth of this statement. This year has seen fine yields of apples in many places of this state. Apples are proving a success in many places of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; hence, there seems to be no reason why every planter shouldn't try a few of the most hardy varieties in North Dakota. There

See Our Guarantee on First Inside Page of Cover of this Catalog.

Forest Garden:—This is a popular plum closely related to the DeSota although a trifle larger and comes into bearing a week earlier.

Surprise:—One of the newer varieties that is regarded by some as the best of all plums. Is of large size and bright red color and will keep longer than either the DeSota or the Forest Garden.

COMPASS CHERRIES

No fruit has won its way into popularity so rapidly as has the Compass Cherry-Plum. This year bushels of them were produced in Barnes County alone. They are a cross between the Rocky Mountain Cherry and the Miner Plum. Originated by H. Knudson of Springfield, Minnesota. This tree is perfectly hardy and especially adapted to our western prairies. Very free from disease. Will yield a fair sized crop of fruit

has been some discouragement largely due to the planting of poor varieties and stock that was not acclimated. But trees raised from the grafts on the open prairies at Valley City should live and bear fruit anywhere in this state. We have received some splendid specimens this year of fruit raised tributary to Valley City. Wealthy, Duchess, Hibernal, Whitney and many crabs are growing successfully in the state today.

HIBERNAL:—This is undoubtedly the hardiest large apple known. A thrifty, spreading grower, bears large crops and ripens early. The fruit is large, rather irregular in form, and handsomely striped. While it is a little bit acid for eating it makes the very best of pies and sauce. Ripe in September.

DUCHESS:—This tree is well known to every grower of apples in the Northwest. It is extremely hardy and early bearer and very prolific. Is large, handsomely striped and very good for eating as well as cooking. Not a late keeper.

WEALTHY:—Quite hardy and strong upright grower, bears early and heavily. Fruit large and nearly covered with a bright, waxy red. This is the finest apple grown in Minnesota today. The best of all apples that can be grown in North Dakota.

Whitney:—This is usually called a crab but is larger than most crabs. Some were raised in Valley City this year approaching nearly the size of a Duchess. It is handsomely striped and far superior to the Duchess as an eating apple. It makes a handsome, upright tree and is sure to be a success.

TRANSCENDENT:—Extra hardy Crab. A thrifty, spreading grower. Comes into bearing early and bears heavily. A favorite for pickling and sauce. The tree, however, is very subject to blight in North Dakota.

LYMAN'S PROLIFIC:—An exceptionally fine crab fast winning its way among Northwest planters. One of the heaviest bearers known, very hardy and delicious fruit. We especially recommend it.

Duchess, Wealthy, Transcendent and Early Strawberry, 4 to 5 ft., 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Hibernal, Whitney, Lyman's Prolific, 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen; 5 to 6 ft., 60 cents each, \$6.00 per dozen.

Rhubarb

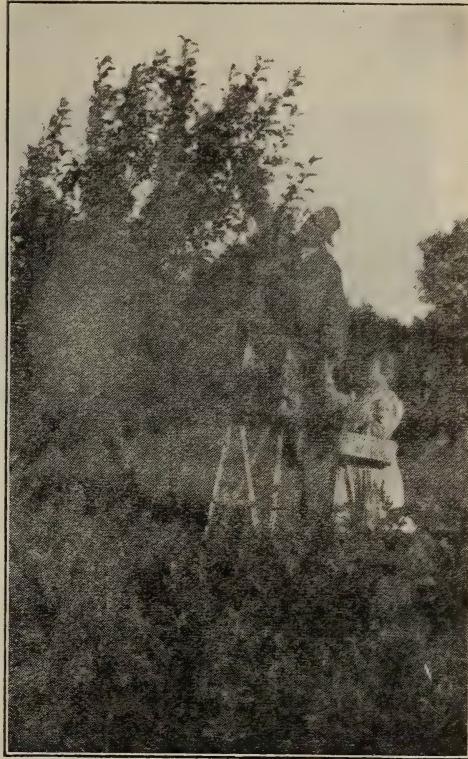
LINNEUS:—A large, strong grower. One of the finest for commercial purposes on the market. 2 year old plants \$1.50 per dozen.

SWEET WINE:—Not as large as the Linneus but a finer flavor making a deep red sauce or jelly. 2 year old plants \$1.75 per dozen.

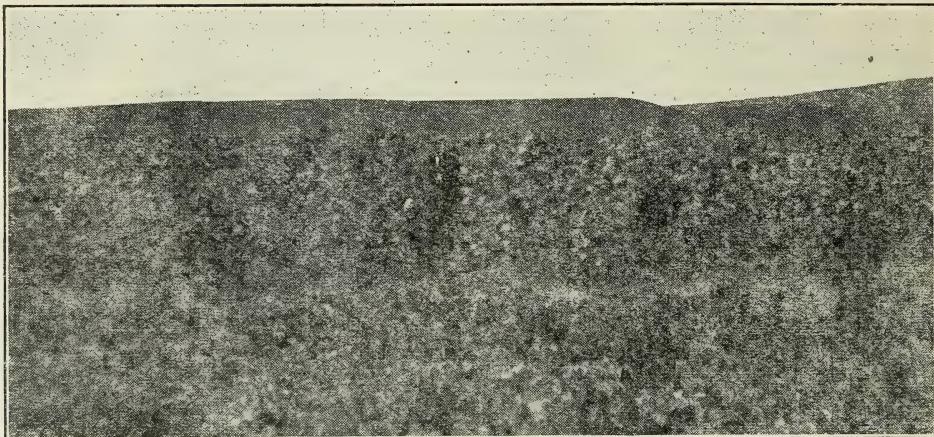
Asparagus

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL:—Of good size, a very quick growing variety and of excellent quality. By prepaid mail or express, strong, 2 year old plants, \$1.50 per 25, \$5.00 per hundred.

PALMETTO:—Of large size, growing extremely tender shoots. 2 year old plants, \$1.50 per 25, \$5.00 per hundred.



Senator Witcher Picking Apples on His Farm in Barnes County



Golden Willows, Just Before Digging.

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI:—This shrub comes as near the **climax of perfection** as any shrub can do. **Absolutely hardy**, will grow easily anywhere in the Northwest. **Very graceful** and sure to be covered in the spring with loads of fine snowy flowers. The most beautiful, dainty and graceful shrub known in this section. If you haven't some of these growing in your yard don't delay another season but get them now. 3 year old, 50 cents each.

HYDRANGEA:—A hardy, outdoor plant which blooms late in the season thus giving flowers when nearly all other flowers are gone. While it doesn't need protection, it should be given plenty of water throughout the season to insure a heavy bloom. The blooms are occasionally caught with frost and hence can not always be depended on. 3 year old, 50 cents each.

LILAC, PURPLE AND WHITE:—These old fashioned shrubs are so familiar that description is unnecessary. Hardy, vigorous growers giving a wealth of sweet scented flowers every spring. They are excellent for shrubs or hedges. An excellent hedge to cut off the door yard from the barn yard. 3 year old, 50 cents each.

PERSIAN LILAC:—An equally hardy and satisfactory shrub which comes into bloom younger than does the common lilac. It blooms more profusely but hasn't as heavy foliage as the common lilac.

DOGWOOD:—An excellent shrub to grow in shady places to cover up unsightly foundations. Has a white snowy blossom in the spring and turns to a brilliant blood red color upon the approach of winter furnishing color for the cold winter months. 3 year old, 50 cents each.

SNOWBALL:—**An old favorite.** All this plant needs is good soil and plenty of moisture. It is not affected by cold. Familiar to all and very popular. 3 year old plants, 50 cents each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE:—One of the hardiest and also the quickest to give satisfaction. Makes beautiful hedges that are covered through the early season with rich snowy flowers and clusters of berries in the latter part of the season. Plants may be had in either ink or white colors. 3 year old plants, 50 cents each.

Climbing Vines

No plants give more satisfaction for the effort and money expended upon them than the American Ivy some times called Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. It is a native of our state and grows along nearly all streams. The most desirable vine for covering porches or screens. In this state where we have few Maples to give us autumn color, we appreciate the American Ivy which turns to a beautiful scarlet in the autumn. They will climb a brick, stone or wooden wall without support. Strong, 2 year old, vines, 50 cents each, \$2.50 er half dozen.

Roses

While many of the tender roses do not do well in this section and hence many have become discouraged there are a few leading vigorous roses which will do well if covered with earth in the fall. The leading varieties which we give will all do well with a reasonable amount of care.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT:—Dark red, double fragrant rose. One of the most popular of the standards. 2 year old plants, 50 cents a piece.

MADAM PLANTIER:—White, very double, fragrant, and otherwise similar to the Gen. Jacque. 2 year old plants, 50 cents a piece.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE:—A climbing rose of bright rosy red, **very vigorous and healthy and a wonderful bloomer.** Has become very popular. Is grown successfully on many houses in Valley City. 2 year old plants, 75 cents a piece.

CRIMSON RAMBLER:—Rapidly becoming the most popular of all the roses. A very vigorous grower and will often bloom the first season it is planted. Some of our Ramblers this year bore heavy clusters within a few weeks from setting out. Sometimes it grows 7 or 8 feet in a season. Each single rose is small but it grows in clusters which gives the effect of a large rose. \$1.00 a piece.

RUGOSA ROSES:—These can be grown anywhere without protection and are very satisfactory. They are a native of Japan and have large single blossoms. Try a few now and you will ask for more later.

Peonies

First of all flowers for general planting. They are undoubtedly the most showy fragrant and useful flowers of any climate. The Peony is rapidly taking the place of the rose in many places. Equally as beautiful, perfectly hardy, easily grown, it is fast winning its way into favor. The tops die down each season but grow up new from the root in the spring with a heavy profusion of large beautiful flowers closely resembling the rose. No door yard is complete without a good collection of the different colors. We can furnish these in pure white, ivory white, pink, medium red and the richest dark red color. Large roots, 75 cents a piece, \$3.50 per half dozen.

Hedging

Perhaps nothing gives more real satisfaction to the home planters than the planting of hardy, reliable hedges. The hedges which are listed below are all perfectly hardy for this section and grows successfully in different parts of the state. Nothing is more easily grown than a good hardy hedge.

BUCKTHORN:—This is closely related to the California Privet and by all means the best adapted for a fine close growing beautiful hedge of all plants. Grows somewhat slowly while young but very thick and can be trimmed into almost any shape. It improves with age and will keep its form and vigor throughout a life time. It is a perfect stock fence on account of its small thorns.

RUSSIAN OLIVE:—The most vigorous hedge for the Semi-dry regions of the extreme west. Will do well with very little moisture. Is a favorite with many on account of its silvery light colored leaf and bark. Will grow to the height of 10 or 12 feet.

CARAGANA (Siberian Pea Tree):—This plant is especially adapted to the far north increasing in beauty the farther north one goes. Somewhat subject to rot toward the south. This is a most popular hedge with western Canadians.

Hedge Plants, 8 to 12 in., \$3.50 per hundred, 12 to 18 in., \$5.00 per hundred, 18 to 24 in., \$6.00 per hundred.

CATALOG INDEX

FIELD SEEDS

Alfalfa	44
Barley	50-51
Bromus Inermus	39-40
Blue Grass	38-39
Clover	35-36-37
Corn	30-31-32-33-34
Flax	52-53
Lawn Grass	22
Millets	40-41-42-43
Orchard Grass	39
Oats	49-50
Peas (Field)	43
Rye	48-49
Red Top	39
Rape Dwarf Essex	44
Speltz	51
Timothy	37
Wheat	46-47-48
Western Rye Grass	
Slender Wheat Grass	40

FLOWERS

Alyssum	23
Ageratum	23
Aster	23
Balsam	24
Candytuft	24
Cypress Vine	24
For-get-me-not	26
Four O'clock	23
Hollyhock	25
Larkspur	23
Mignonette	24
Morning Glory	24
Marigold	24
Nasturtium	25
Poppy	25
Petunia	27
Pansy	26
Pinks	26
Portulaca	26
Phlox	24
Sweet Pea	27
Stock	27
Verbena	23
Zinna	23

NURSERY.

Apples	58
Asparagus	59
Currants	56
Compass Cherries	58

Evergreens	55 and 56
Fruits	56-59
Gooseberries	57
Hedges	61
Nursery Department	53
Peonies	61
Plums	57
Raspberries	57
Rhubarb	59
Roses	61
Seedling Trees	55
Shade Trees	54
Strawberries	57
Shrubs	60
Trees	54
Vines	60

VEGETABLES

Asparagus	3
Artichokes	3
Beet	3-4
Beans	5
Cabbage	6
Cauliflower	7
Carrots	7-8
Celery	8
Citron	19
Cucumber	9
Ground Cherries	20
Kohl Rabi	9
Kale	9
Leek	10
Lettuce	11
Musk Melon	16
Mangel Wurzel	4
Onion Seed	12-13
Onion Sets	13
Pop Corn	10
Parsley	14
Parsnips	14
Pepper	14
Peas	15
Pumpkin	16
Potatoes	28-29
Radish	17-18
Rutabaga	21
Salsify	18
Squash	16
Sweet Corn	10
Spinach	18
Sunflower	19
Thyme	18
Tomatoes	20
Turnips	21
Water Melon	N. 19

Our Capital and Equipment.



OFFICE AND GARDEN SEED HOUSE.

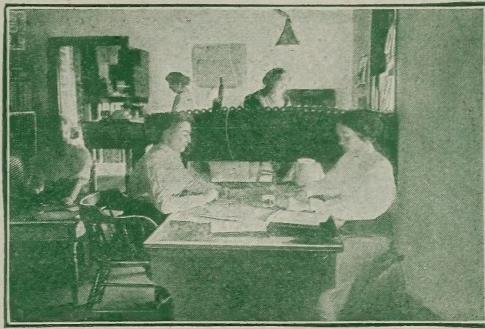
Our Capital \$50,000

OUR EQUIPMENT:

46,000 Square Feet Floor Space with
the most Improved Machinery known
for the Handling and Cleaning of Seeds.



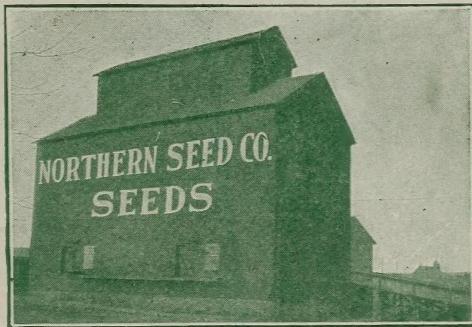
GARDEN SEED ROOM.



PART OF THE OFFICE.



POTATOES AND GRASS SEED WAREHOUSE.



ELEVATOR FOR WHEAT FLAX, ETC.



ELBOW LAKE WARE HOUSE.

Unreliable and careless directors of a seed company would necessarily make the product unreliable and the company unsuitable to deal with.

It is with pleasure that we present the names of our directors so that our customers may know that the Northern Seed Company is offered and controlled by men of responsibility and honesty. Their success in other lines of business speaks well for the conservative management of this company.

Amasa P. Peake, Valley City, N. D.—A resident of North Dakota for twenty-seven years, ADJUTANT GENERAL of the State of North Dakota, for eight years president of the State Normal School of Valley City, N. D., now president of the Consolidated Coal Company, Lehigh and Scranton, N. D., has large farming interests and other holdings within the state.

A. B. Cox, Valley City, N. D.—A resident of the state of North Dakota for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Cox is secretary of the North Dakota Independent Telephone Company, was state senator from Barnes County for six years, is the owner of a good farm, and has many interests within the state.

Chas. W. Nelson, Valley City, N. D.—County Auditor of Barnes County, N. D.

Frank Helmes, Valley City, N. D.—Owner and operator of one of the finest farms in Barnes County, N. D.

J. Austin Regan, Fessenden, N. D.—A resident of North Dakota seventeen years, for six years state senator from Wells County, is a large land owner and one of the best posted men in the state on farming conditions.

Dr. E. A. Pray, Valley City, N. D.—President of the State Normal School Board, also president of the Commercial Club of Valley City, N. D.

Rev. L. G. Moultrie, Valley City, N. D.—Pastor of The All Saints Episcopal Church, also secretary of the Commercial Club, Valley City N. D.

E. S. Delaney, Valley City, N. D.—Has resided in the state seventeen years. Mr. DeLancy is acting secretary and manager of the Northern Seed Co., a Farmer's Institute speaker, a breeder of pure bred live stock and seeds, a man from past experience, study and inclination, well qualified to take the place in advanced farming in the state of North Dakota, that the secretary of this company will be called upon to occupy.

John Laird, Valley City, N. D.; T. S. Henry, Valley City, N. D.; Mark A. Smith, Valley City, N. D.; Thos. E. Dybdal, Elbow Lake, Minn.

Is it not better for farmers of this state to place their order for seeds with men of this stamp than to send to some Eastern or Southern City and deal with men unknown to them, and who have no interests in the state.

OUR NORTH DAKOTA
RED GLOBE ONION.

OUR GOLDEN VALLEY
SPECIAL HARD WHEAT

OUR EIGHTY
NORTHWESTERN
DENT CORN

OUR CANADIAN
SIBERIAN OATS

OUR EARLIANNA TOMATO
THAT RIPENS BEFORE
AUGUST FIRST